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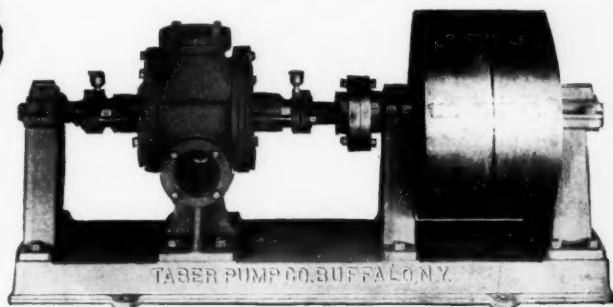
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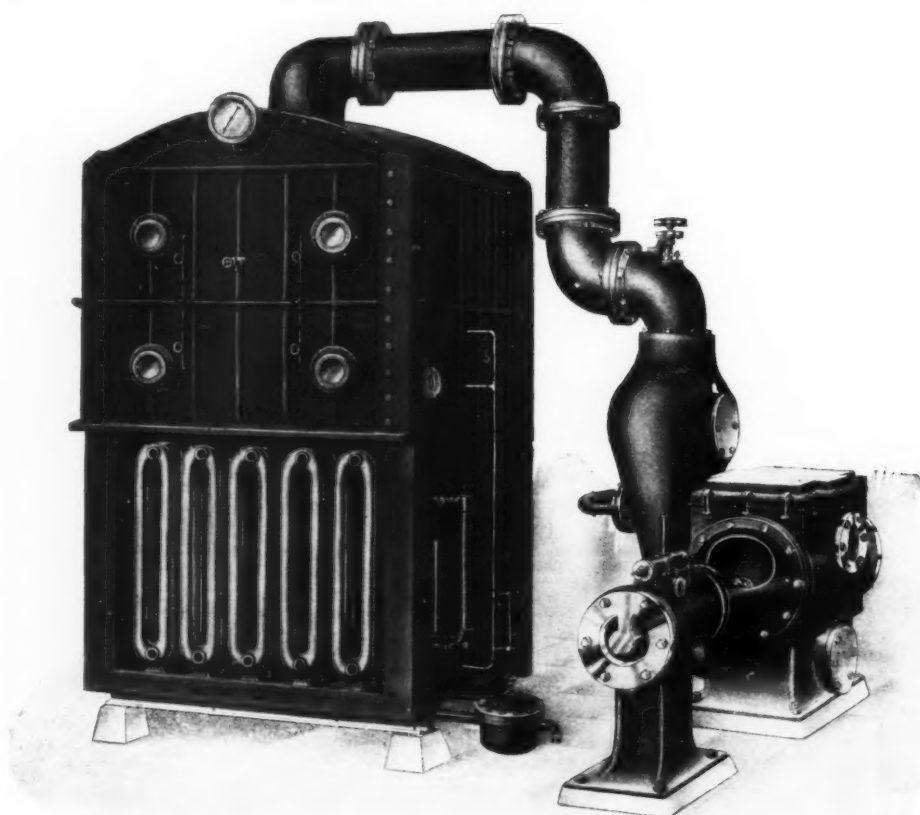
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No. 7.

COST OF A PACKERS' PROBE.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee referred the Borland resolution, calling for another packers' investigation, and all the testimony that grew out of it, to the full committee a few days ago. This action was taken after the receipt of a letter from the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that a thorough investigation of the live-stock situation in this country would cost \$142,000 and require 18 months to complete.

No recommendation whatever was made by Chairman Carlin and his colleagues of the sub-committee. They merely referred the whole matter to the whole committee without comment. As a matter of fact, they did not feel justified in making a recommendation at this time for the expenditure of such a large sum of money in view of all they now know of the situation.

On Thursday, August 10, the full committee of the House Judiciary Committee held a meeting, but pressure of prior business, which has been waiting for some time, prevented them from reaching the Borland matter. They may be able to get to it next week, and some observers in Washington think it may go over until the next session in December.

The letter of the Federal Trade Commission is as follows:

"August 3, 1916.

"Hon. C. C. Carlin, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Congressman: Your letter of the 27th instant requesting information with respect to a proposed investigation of the meat-packing industry and related branches of business has been received, together with inclosures referred to therein, and given careful consideration.

"From an examination of the proposed resolution submitted, as well as from such reading of the printed testimony as time has permitted, it is evident to the commission that the proposed investigation is of an unusually complex and difficult character. Tentative estimates of the cost have been based upon comparisons with the cost of previous investigations, from which the commission concludes that a thorough and comprehensive investigation and study of the packing industry and its related branches of business would cost \$142,000.

"Inasmuch as the investigations now required to be made by the Federal trade commission will undoubtedly necessitate the use of all the funds available to it during the present fiscal year, it is evident that if this investigation should be undertaken at this time it would be necessary to have an additional temporary force for that specific purpose and an appropriation sufficient to cover

all the expenses incident to the investigation.

"Because of the complex character of the meat-packing business and related industries, it is the opinion of this commission that a comprehensive and thorough investigation, including the preparation of the report, would require approximately eighteen months. Not all of the force would be employed as long as this, but it would be at least a year and a half from the time the work was begun until it was completed, the bulk of the force being employed from twelve to fifteen months.

"In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully suggested that if this commission is charged with the duty of making such an investigation, an appropriation in the amount of the estimated cost, namely, \$142,000, should be made for this purpose, and that it should be available for the payment of salaries of employers per diem, in lieu of subsistence and travel expenses, stationery, printing and necessary office rent.

"This estimate includes \$5,000 for stationery and printing, and \$2,500 for office rent. The necessity of making a portion of the appropriation available for the payment of rent is due to the fact that the present appropriation for the commission for that purpose is not sufficient to provide accommodations for any additional force.

"It is needless to state that the commission would be very glad to undertake this investigation, but it seems desirable to inform the committee of the limitations with respect to appropriations under which it is working.

"Very respectfully,

"EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman."

OFFICIALS DODGE BUTTER ISSUE.

The enlivening feature of the annual convention of National Food, Dairy & Drug Officials at Detroit this week was the effort of dairy interests to suppress action regarding the movement for dairy product regulation. A resolution reciting the danger from disease in uninspected dairy products was introduced, but the dairy people made super-human efforts to sidetrack it.

The convention was made up of State and national food and drug officials, sworn to enforcement of pure food laws and supposed to protect the health of food consumers. But it is notorious that many of these commissioners are simply the tools in office of the dairy interests, and compelled to oppose any movement which the dairy interests object to. Consequently the effort to bring forward the plain issue of reform in manufacturing and marketing dairy products, through federal regulation, was violently opposed by these dairy-controlled officials.

A resolution was introduced by Commissioner Jones of Alabama calling attention to animal disease and its spread through uninspected dairy products, and also to the likelihood of adulteration and fraud because of this lack of regulation. The resolution called for the enactment by Congress of a law to compel rigid inspection of butter-making and other dairy product manufacture.

Its presentation so frightened the secretary of the convention, a dairy adherent, that he refused to receive and read it until forced to do so. It was then referred to the resolutions committee, which had previously been packed with butter representatives, and it was expected that an effort would be made to suppress it there.

Dairy interests demonstrated their complete control of the convention, not only by suppressing the resolution, but even went so far as to refuse Commissioner Jones a right to the floor when he rose to make the motion, on the ground that his credentials were defective. The resolution was therefore not even brought up. The maker of the motion to refuse Jones a hearing, the notorious butter maker from Minnesota, J. J. Farrell, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Other officers are: Vice presidents, Frank A. Jackson, Rhode Island; Dr. Oscar Dowling, Louisiana, and B. J. Purcell, Virginia; treasurer, George J. Weigel, Wisconsin; secretary, John B. Bowman, Illinois.

Eleventh Annual Convention

of the

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RELATION OF PACKER TO LIVESTOCK RAISER

Statement by Arthur Meeker Contains Illuminating Facts

Revival of attacks of the meat packing industry has taken place as a result of what is known as the Borland resolution, introduced in Congress at the instigation of certain livestock interests, demanding an investigation of the big packing concerns on the ground that they control livestock prices to the disadvantage of the grower.

The usual amount of ignorance has been displayed in the statements, both in and out of Congress, concerning this situation. At the recent hearing on the Borland resolution before a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee a statement was presented by Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Company, which takes up various charges made and analyzes the situation in a manner unusually clear and understandable. This statement is here reprinted in full, and is worth while reading by anyone, in or out of the trade, who wants to get a grasp of some of the facts which neither the politicians nor the sensational newspapers like to bring out.

Mr. Meeker said:

As I understand the situation, Congressman Borland introduced this resolution for an investigation of the packers because of the complaint of some livestock producers and feeders that they lost about fifteen dollars per head during 1915. Permit me to say that Armour & Company did not get the money which the producer lost. Our profit on cattle slaughtered during 1915 was \$1.19 per head.

It is perfectly evident to any one connected with this industry, who has heard the testimony given before your committee that this agitation, or campaign, like all its predecessors, is based not on facts, its structure being built on suspicions.

Profits of the Packers.

In the first place, Armour & Company's financial statement for last year has been read in this record, showing gross sales of \$425,000,000, gross profits of \$11,000,000, on a net capital investment of \$118,000,000, a profit of only 2 6/10 cents per dollar of sales.

Now, as a matter of fact, less than one-half of our net profits were made in the packing business proper in this country, which includes the slaughtering of 9,320,000 animals, and about one-seventh were made out of the cattle business. In other words, we slaughtered during that period 1,435,291 cattle and made a profit of \$1,709,811.52, or \$1.19 per head.

More than one-half of our entire profits were made in manufacturing businesses, some entirely disconnected with, and others remotely connected with, though in no way dependent upon the slaughtering business, and also in manufacturing business operated in foreign countries, where neither the raw material nor the resultant finished products were sold in this country, so that when one separates the results into the profits made in the packing industry and those that are not, the packing industry shows a very poor return on the capital invested.

And, as I said during the week of the first hearing, I know of no large manufacturing industry, of any name or nature, that has ever been conducted on such a close margin of profit since the world began, and survived, and this is the reason, and the only reason that I know of, that new competitors are not entering the field, because the net results do not seem an adequate return for the capital invested, and the chances taken and the services performed.

Packer Is Always Blamed.

In this connection, let me point out that the packer, who is only one of the links in the chain between the raising of the cattle

on the ranch and farm, and the beef steak on your table, figuratively speaking is at all times between the upper and nether millstone. Either some of the livestock raisers are not satisfied with the prices they obtain, or the consumers in the East, not knowing the causes of the prices they pay for beef, start an agitation, usually aimed at the packers as the biggest entity in sight.

We are accused of misconduct of our business, in which, with all the efficiency and skill we can eject into its management, we have never been able to average over \$1 to \$1.50 per head profit on each steer handled. In other words, about one-fifth of a cent a pound on the dressed carcass of beef, or about one-eighth of a cent per pound on their live weight.

In fact, very much less than what Mr. Burke testified he thought his loss was, as between selling his cattle early in the morning in the stockyards, when their paunches and intestinal tracts were filled with undigested hay and corn and their bladders filled with water, and as against their being bought and weighed later in the forenoon after nature was allowed to take its course.

This information as to our profits could have been had by these gentlemen at any time for the asking, but it seems to suit their purpose better to bring their troubles down here.

Questions Which Are Pertinent.

I think the following questions are germane to this investigation:

1. In the first place, is the cattle industry of this country on a generally profitable basis, or not?

2. Are there times of the year, and especially last year, when the feeders of the cattle did not get prices that were profitable, and what were the causes thereof?

3. Were they due to uncontrollable conditions, for which no one was responsible, or were they due to an illegal combination among the packers, with the intention of making the producer or feeder of cattle lose money, and discouraged him from continuing in business?

The first question, as to the cattle industry, the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, showing an increase of over five millions in the number and a large increase in the value of cattle in this country in the last three years, and the great increase in the value of lands through the West and Middle West, which has been testified to before this committee, I think is common knowledge and effectually answers that question in the affirmative.

As to question 2, as to whether or not there were times of the year, especially last year, when some feeders of cattle did not get prices that were profitable, and what were the causes thereof, I regret to say that I think there is no doubt that that situation is correct.

The feeders of the country had a hard time last year, and it is perfectly well known to every one who is engaged in the industry that it was an abnormal year in many respects, and that the foot and mouth disease, the failure of the corn crop in some sections, and the poor quality in others, caused by too much moisture and early frost and high price of feed stuffs and feeding cattle, all making for the high cost of production, were responsible for it in part. The main reason, however, was the depressed conditions in business resulting in low consumer purchasing power and an inability on the part of the consumer to pay higher prices for beef.

Net Value of a Steer.

When all is said and done, in the last analysis, the net value of a steer is what its component parts will sell for, less the expense of putting them in a salable condition, and provided this is done economically and to good advantage, I think no fair-minded man will say but what the man who does it is entitled to a fair return on his money invested in a particular business.

One can live a retired life, free from business cares, and by money invested in bonds and securities of the first class earn from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. on one's capital, without taking any of the chances that go with any kind of a manufacturing or merchandizing business. But when one has his capital invested in such a business and puts his time in the management of it, taking all the necessary risks, I am sure no one would be unreasonable enough to contend that that man is not entitled to a larger rate of interest than the investor who takes no chances.

Now, gentlemen, the packing business as today conducted by the few large firms that are in it, is not only the most scientifically and economically managed of any of the links in this chain, from the ranch to the breakfast table, but it can be demonstrated, without contradiction, that the saving effected in the operation of slaughtering, and distribution of meats, by the large firms engaged in it, and the making of what were formerly practically valueless articles out of offal of animals, into merchandise of value, make them a distinct boon to all mankind, including producers of cattle and the consumers of beef.

Livestock Producers and Meat Eaters.

There may be, roughly, perhaps, a million
(Continued on page 34.)

AGRICULTURAL BILL TO PASS.

Having passed the Senate on August 4, the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill is now before the House, and it will pass with little or no amendment almost any day. Among the appropriations of interest to the trade are the following:

For the eradication of Southern cattle ticks, \$150,000.

Specific authority is given the Secretary of Agriculture to expend a portion of the appropriation for investigating the disease of hog cholera in the testing of serums, vaccines and other preventives of hog cholera.

The sum of \$65,000 is appropriated for gathering and disseminating information in regard to livestock.

The act authorizing the admission of tick-infested cattle from Mexico into that part of Texas below the southern cattle quarantine line is repealed.

An increase of \$47,500 is given to the appropriation providing for experiments in dairying and livestock production in the semi-arid and irrigated districts of the West.

The appropriation for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease has been cut from \$2,500,000 to \$1,250,000, but it also provides as follows: "Provided further, That so much of the appropriation of \$2,500,000 made by the Agricultural appropriation act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious disease of animals, as remains unexpended at the close of said fiscal year, is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, for the objects mentioned in said appropriation act, including necessary investigations to determine whether said diseases have been completely eradicated in districts where they previously existed."

The usual \$3,000,000 appropriation is included for the enforcement of meat inspection. This is a standing charge.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

CATTLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Many and great difficulties were encountered in compiling the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the principal countries of the world as far back as 1890. They need not be mentioned, but the general fact should be kept in mind. For some of the countries the number of animals has been determined by census methods; in other countries by local tax officials; in still other countries by estimates that range from good to very poor.

Algeria.

Algeria had 1,210,000 cattle in 1887, and the number declined quite uniformly to 993,000 in 1900, since which year the increase has been slow, but on the whole steady, to 1,107,000 cattle in 1912. The herds of that country are a source of some beef supply to France.

The total cows of Algeria increased from 402,000 in 1901 to 440,000 in 1911; but the cattle other than cows remained at a nearly stationary number during the period, with a range from about 650,000 to 680,000.

Argentina.

The number of cattle in Argentina has been about stationary during the last seven years. In 1888 the number was 22,000,000; in 1895 the number had decreased by 200,000; in 1908 the number was 29,117,000, but in the following year, on account of drought, the number declined to 27,825,000. There was some recovery in the following year, and by 1912 the number of cattle had become 29,016,000. The number estimated for 1913 was 28,500,000 and for 1914, 29,500,000, or 383,000 above the census number for 1908.

Notwithstanding its vast ranges and the remarkable enterprise and progressiveness of Argentine cattlemen, the herds of that country, under the conditions of recent years, have remained at about the same figure. Disease and drought have made some inroads upon the herds, but these causes do not account for the failure of Argentina to increase their number.

Doctor A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, after a visit to Argentina in the summer of 1913, reported that "while statistics show that Argentina is already slaughtering up to the limit of its present stock of cattle, that country has such great resources for cattle raising that it is easily possible for the stock raisers to bring about a large increase in the meat output if the present prices are maintained." Not only has Argentina been slaughtering cattle to the limit in recent years, but in 1913 there was a slaughter of cows beyond the limit.

The explanation of the stationary number, of cattle in Argentina is offered that the rapidly increasing prices and the greatly increased facilities for slaughtering and exporting in recent years have induced cattlemen to oversell to such an extent as to prevent increase of herds, or, as Doctor Melvin says, to slaughter to the limit. Eventually high

prices of cattle, enormous available ranges, the extensive raising of alfalfa, and ample facilities for slaughtering and exporting will lead, it would seem, to a great expansion of the beef-producing industry in Argentina; but in recent years the first effects of high prices seem to have been to stop the growth of the industry.

Argentina had 2,164,000 dairy cows in 1908, 16,337,000 other cows and heifers, and 10,615,000 other cattle. The numbers of these classes have not since been ascertained.

Australia.

This is another country with stationary cattle herds. The severity of the droughts is much greater than in Argentina, and although Australia has many millions of cattle, yet the number now is about the same as it was 19 years ago.

(Continued on page 42.)

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Official government reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of June show a decrease in value of exports of four million dollars as compared to the previous month, and three millions less than June, 1915. Export totals for June were \$23,579,979, compared to \$27,380,375 in May and \$26,718,074 in June a year ago.

Exports for the twelve months ending with June were the largest for years, due to war conditions and war orders from abroad. For the year the total value of exports was \$254,944,807, compared to \$200,182,672 a year ago, \$132,750,468 two years ago and \$126,552,407 three years ago.

Totals for June show a falling off compared to June, 1915, in canned beef of 6 million pounds, or one-third the amount a year ago; fresh beef, 7 million pounds less; bacon, 5 million pounds less; hams, 22 million pounds less, or one-half the shipments a year ago; while lard exports were 15 million pounds greater and neutral lard exports 3 million pounds more than in June, 1915.

For the year ending with June exports of canned beef were 25 million pounds less than the previous year, and lard exports 50 million pounds less. But exports of fresh beef were 62 million pounds more; bacon, 225 million pounds more; hams, 78 million pounds more; oleo oil, 22 million pounds more; cured beef, 7 million pounds more, and neutral lard, 8 million pounds more.

A synopsis of official reports of exports for June, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	June, 1916.	June, 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	3,624,740	9,831,730
Beef, canned, value	\$858,056	\$1,256,510
Beef, fresh, lbs.	40,637,431	47,981,989
Beef, fresh, value	\$5,176,790	\$6,235,924
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,067,097	3,167,701
Beef pickled, etc., value	\$230,083	\$372,183
Oleo oil, lbs.	7,140,589	8,790,635
Oleo oil, value	\$958,393	\$951,473
Bacon, lbs.	37,811,803	42,505,154
Bacon, value	\$5,142,781	\$5,752,653
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	17,891,631	39,143,120
Hams and shoulders, value	\$2,672,831	\$5,275,573
Lard, lbs.	45,404,643	30,541,022
Lard, value	\$6,044,693	\$3,248,974
Neutral lard, lbs.	4,229,531	1,469,012
Neutral lard, value	\$592,522	\$105,639
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,758,805	5,145,540
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$709,017	\$564,186
Lard compounds, lbs.	3,730,618	5,024,494
Lard compounds, value	\$444,203	\$426,089

For the year ending with June the figures are as follows, compared to a year ago:

	Year ending June, 1916.	Year ending June, 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	50,895,535	75,191,200
Beef, canned, value	\$9,315,442	\$11,965,057
Beef, fresh, lbs.	231,206,811	169,469,060
Beef, fresh, value	\$28,884,178	\$21,619,144
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	38,340,067	31,790,336
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$4,021,305	\$3,376,454
Oleo oil, lbs.	102,232,250	90,481,940
Oleo oil, value	\$12,519,110	\$9,341,108
Bacon, lbs.	571,856,561	346,734,715
Bacon, value	\$78,063,324	\$47,047,383
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	279,212,787	201,376,287
Hams and shoulders, value	\$40,528,480	\$28,710,602
Lard, lbs.	425,165,161	472,243,128
Lard, value	\$47,431,589	\$52,166,067
Neutral lard, lbs.	34,632,964	26,121,054
Neutral lard, value	\$4,650,394	\$3,022,321
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	119,274,733	49,070,938
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$13,407,068	\$5,322,887
Lard compounds, lbs.	48,715,294	65,638,311
Lard compounds, value	\$4,884,954	\$5,656,359

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR JULY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight leading centers for the month of July show an increase of 57,000 cattle, 93,000 hogs and 33,000 sheep as compared to the same month last year at these eight points. Slaughter reports for July from these centers show 11,000 more cattle killed than a year ago, 172,000 more hogs and 11,000 more sheep.

For the seven months of the calendar year the official figures for eight centers show receipts of cattle about half a million head in excess of the like period a year ago. Hog marketing was something over two million head more, and sheep receipts were about 160,000 head greater than for the seven months of 1915. Slaughtering records at these eight points for seven months show 215,000 more cattle killed, 1,195,000 more hogs and 22,000 more sheep and lambs than for the same period of 1915.

These figures indicate the stimulus of war orders, as well as domestic demand, in spite of inadequate livestock supplies. A synopsis of the official reports of receipts at eight centers for July is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	179,615	32,159	527,240	297,822
Kansas City	152,658	11,364	174,971	70,751
Omaha	61,261	*	216,747	183,885
St. Louis	97,962	*	171,454	81,173
St. Joseph	26,659	1,366	137,223	43,353
Sioux City	24,769	712	150,021	17,375
St. Paul	42,499	14,688	135,061	11,724
Fort Worth	66,370	15,607	32,043	40,086
TL July, '16.	651,793	75,906	1,564,706	748,149
T. July, '15.	594,866	77,758	1,471,082	713,758

Receipts for the seven months ending July, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,319,061	340,226	5,155,514	2,678,218
Kansas City	913,918	43,119	1,724,814	935,176
Omaha	656,764	*	2,062,958	1,163,959
St. Louis	498,707	*	1,729,383	492,463
St. Joseph	213,566	14,064	1,241,315	464,351
Sioux City	287,019	11,727	1,340,973	92,886
St. Paul	293,451	113,218	1,057,388	192,513
Fort Worth	472,524	60,197	598,805	298,602
TL 7 mos., '16.	4,655,010	582,581	15,511,210	5,028,378
TL 7 mos., '15.	4,136,930	489,864	13,133,434	5,470,092

Slaughters for July, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	134,462	31,844	472,137	279,645
Kansas City	84,666	11,222	141,216	53,940
Omaha	46,377	*	186,621	141,094
St. Louis	68,736	*	126,996	67,451
St. Joseph	21,872	1,307	126,088	33,305
Sioux City	9,980	637	92,237	15,451
St. Paul	15,938	11,908	78,520	6,835
Fort Worth	44,624	5,361	42,814	12,481

TL July, '16.

TL July, '15.

Slaughters for seven months ending July, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	996,274	332,658	4,318,156	1,778,851
Kansas City	504,146	44,506	1,428,000	699,270
Omaha	425,502	*	1,619,946	906,880
St. Louis	381,448	*	913,564	348,778
St. Joseph	146,109	10,225	1,187,674	376,305
Sioux City	112,536	10,448	765,117	71,430
St. Paul	105,990	88,502	925,636	35,687
TL 7 mos., '16.	2,672,205	486,629	11,154,093	4,219,169
TL 7 mos., '15.	2,456,759	401,567	9,959,168	4,196,239

*Calves not separately reported.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.]—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SUGARS USED IN MEAT CURING.

A packer in the Mississippi River valley writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly advise us if there are any packers who have tried curing of hams and bacon with the use of maple sugar or maple syrup, and with what success? We have at present very good sugar producing fine-flavored meats, but would like to better our line of smoked meats if possible with some cured with maple sugar, if this could be used successfully.

A well-known French Chemist, M. Vasseux, says: Sugar will preserve meat and many other products indefinitely without any risk. From its nature and from the ways of extracting it the sugar is perfectly free from injurious bacteria and its antiseptic properties cannot be denied. Applied dry in powdered form to freshly killed meats it produces a kind of "tanning" of the meat; under its action the meat becomes hard and keeps all its properties without alteration.

The first three or four days the sugar absorbs the water of the meat and is thus reduced to a syrup, which can be purified and crystallized again. After that the meat is covered with another quantity of powdered sugar; a dehydration of the meat takes place, but the elements of the blood remain intact. It is a kind of desiccation, at the same time of antiseptia. A simple immersion in water before cooking takes away the sugared taste from the meat thus preserved.

The essential point is the separation of the syrup formed during the first three or four days. Former tests in this direction have been made by using liquid syrup instead of dry sugar, but the meat thus preserved could be kept only a very limited time.

The foregoing explanation of the merits of pure crystallized sugar may also be the experience of some packers who have discontinued the use of raw sugars and syrups in curing meats, in favor of purified white sugar.

There may be some packers using maple sugars and syrups. In fact, all kinds of sugars are used, from the cheapest to the most expensive. "White clarified," "Plantation granulated" and "yellow clarified" are largely used. One prominent packer, whose brand is practically unexcelled, uses the former on his first grades of meats, and another packer whose brand is equally famous uses the latter sugar, and claims he has tried all the sugars on the market, but considers the yellow clarified produces the most acceptable flavor.

Any sugar or syrup used in curing meats should be practically pure, and the same applies to all curing ingredients—sugar, syrup, salt, saltpeter or nitrate of soda. As in anything else, packers have their individual ideas as to certain brands of curing material, but usually insist upon absolutely purified material in every case.

Some packers use different grades of sugar and syrup on different grades of meats. On some meats syrup is used entirely, and again on other meats coarse sugars. On first brands of meats, however, the best sugar possible to obtain is used, and especially on fancy bellies, dry cured. The best for the purpose is the cheapest.

Cheap sugars and neglect of curing temperatures is doubtless responsible for "ropy" pickle, a condition to be positively avoided. Widely fluctuating temperatures in curing cellars should not be tolerated under any circumstances. It is also as important that all curing receptacles are kept clean and well aired as frequently as possible. Clean water, pure curing materials, clean receptacles and correct temperature are necessary to successful and uniform curing.

RECIPES FOR SOFT SOAP.

The following inquiry comes from a Western subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us several recipes for soft

soap, which we might possibly use in the packinghouse?

Making soft soap is a ticklish proposition, especially around a packinghouse. You can't tell what is likely to happen. However, here is one recipe for soft soap with potash:

To 20 pounds of clear grease take 17 pounds of pure white potash in as fine lumps as can be procured and place in the bottom of the soap barrel, which must be water tight and strongly hooped. Boil the grease and pour it boiling hot upon the potash. Then add two Shaker pailfuls of hot water. Dissolve one pound of borax in two quarts of boiling water and stir all together thoroughly. Next morning add two pails of cold water and stir one-half hour. Continue this process until the barrel containing 36 gallons is filled up. In a week or less it will be ready for use. The borax can be turned into the grease while boiling, and also one pound of rosin.

Soap made in this manner always "comes" and is said to be a superior article. The grease must be tried out and free from scraps, rinds, bones or other debris; then the soap will be clear and as thick as jelly.

Another recipe calls for potash, 7½ pounds; grease, 10 pounds; water, 37½ gallons. Dissolve the potash in part of the water, add one-third of the grease and heat. Mix in the remainder of the grease and then add remainder of the water a little at a time for several days. Stir often. Will be ready for use in two weeks.

RAILROAD REFUNDS TO PACKERS.

By order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Company must refund to Armour & Company \$389.40 because of an overcharge on 10 carloads of jellied glue from Sioux City to South Omaha.

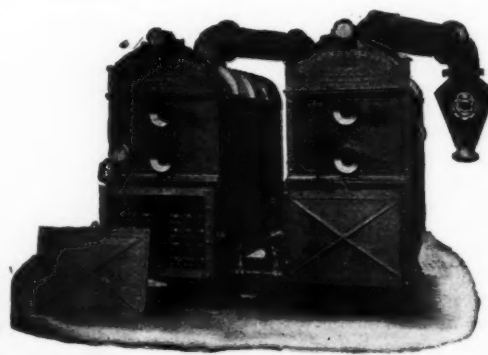
A refund of \$730.10 has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of the Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Colo., against the Colorado Southern Railway Company, because of an overcharge on 52 carloads of hogs from Kansas points to Pueblo, Colo.

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FACTS AND BUNCOMBE

This is the season when the Congressional
Record is swollen to prodigious size—despite
the enormously increased cost of white paper
—with the emanations of members of Con-
gress who are up for re-election this fall. It
is a cheap way of campaigning, for the
Government pays the bill, and an attack on
anything that can be called a "vested inter-
est" is apt to attract more or less votes.

Therefore the spectacle of a Missouri Con-
gressman trying to ride into another term on
the back of an attack on the much-abused
meat packers. His charges of packers'
domination of livestock markets are so
ridiculously exaggerated as to be laughable
when compared with the facts as they appear
on the market records from day to day, but

not nearly so funny as his assumption that
the introduction of his investigation resolu-
tion has been responsible for a rise in live-
stock prices, which rise he was forced to ex-
plain in the face of the facts.

Livestock prices are high because meat
animals are scarce and the producers are
holding back the limited supply to keep the
market up where they want it. This is not
mere assertion of opinion; livestock market
papers gloat over it. This sort of "market
manipulation," like the notorious "fill" fraud,
does not come within the scope of Congres-
sional investigation or public condemnation,
of course.

By the way, what would happen to a mem-
ber of Congress up for re-election who had
the hardihood to sponsor a resolution to in-
vestigate livestock shippers' methods of mar-
ket manipulation?

DAIRY REGULATION FEARED

Dairy interests are much annoyed at the
latest speech delivered by Congressman
Linthicum of Maryland in the House in sup-
port of his resolution for an investigation of
the conditions surrounding the marketing of
dairy products in this country. It is the sort
of publicity they have been getting too
much of lately, and they would like to see
an end of it. Talk about 2,000,000 tuber-
culous cows "killing 6,000 babies every year"
may be a shockingly plain way of putting it,
but the people have to be shocked sometimes
to wake them up.

And such statements are too unpleasantly
near the truth to suit the dairy interests.
Evidence of this is shown in the raising of
a fund of several hundred thousand dollars
to start a counter-propaganda of magazine
and newspaper advertising of the merits of
dairy products. Instead of agreeing to an in-
vestigation which might clear up the abuses
which are admitted to exist in the dairy
product trade, these interests will spend a
pot of money trying to pull the wool over
the eyes of the public.

So manifestly weak is their attitude in this
matter that one of their organs, more honest
than the rest, advocates an investigation as
the best way to stop this undesirable public-
ity. Referring to Congressman Linthicum it
says that "he will doubtless continue his
efforts until the better element in the dairy
industry is induced to join him in a request
for an impartial investigation of their busi-
ness."

Doubtless Congressman Linthicum would be
delighted to have such a thing happen, but it
is hardly likely that his wish will be gratified
at present. Majority opinion in the dairy
councils would bitterly oppose such a course,
for ensuing revelations would only serve to
vindicate the Linthicum charges.

The real fear of the dairy interests is ade-

quate federal inspection and regulation of
creameries, which is just what Congressman
Linthicum specifies as a possible result of the
proposed investigation. That is why they are
raising thousands just now to start a back-
fire advertising campaign.

This same honest dairy organ hastens to
declare that "opposition to Linthicum and his
ilk" is not prompted by a wish to "champion
filthy or unwholesome products, or to fight
against an exposure of such products, if they
exist." It candidly says that the anger
against Linthicum is due to "natural anti-
pathy against gross misstatements, un-
founded damaging conclusions, and a fear of
the centralizing effects of federal inspection
upon the dairy business."

The italics are ours. They tell the story.
Federal inspection would not only clean up
the rotten conditions existing in the dairy
product trade, but it might also tend to
hamper the freedom with which the butter
interests have been able to hamstring the
consuming public whenever they felt like it.

A SETTLED TARIFF POLICY

The necessity for a settled American tariff
policy was emphasized in a recent address
at Chicago by Dr. Frank R. Rutter, assistant
chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce, Department of Commerce. If the
country is to hold its own in the bitter com-
petition for trade that will follow the war,
the Government must be given the oppor-
tunity to make favorable commercial treaties
with foreign countries. "It should be borne
in mind," said Dr. Rutter, "that concessions
cannot be obtained in the tariffs of other
countries if we are not willing to make con-
cessions ourselves."

A fixed commercial policy is particularly
necessary at the present time, he said. With
rumors of trade agreements that will give
preferential rates of duty between the allies,
and with rumors of a customs union to cover
Germany and Austria-Hungary, we must be
in a position to know definitely the effect on
our industries of any proposed foreign action.
If we know the situation well enough to
make proper representations, we can obtain
rates of duty that will at least put our
products on an equality with those of other
countries, a privilege which we do not now
enjoy in France, and possibly in a position
of even greater advantage.

The proposed tariff commission was re-
ferred to as a step in the right direction, as
it would serve the excellent purpose of tak-
ing the tariff out of politics. The commis-
sion is also authorized to study commercial
conditions, and to advise regarding commer-
cial policies and commercial treaties, and in
this way will be of the greatest possible as-
sistance in establishing a settled tariff policy.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Blacksburg Cotton Oil Mill, Blacksburg, S. C., has been burned with a loss of \$20,000.

The slaughter house of the Beermann Company, Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Winona Soap & Packing Company, at Winona, Minn., has been destroyed by lightning.

The cheese factory at Twelve Corners, Center, Wis., operated by Gus Schueler, has been completely destroyed by fire.

The Zohrlaut tannery at North Water and Pleasant streets, Milwaukee, Wis., was sold at auction to Frank P. Bloodgood.

Plant of the Collingwood Packing Company, Collingwood, Ontario, Canada, has been totally destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

Packhouse and storerooms of the Lake County Meat & Produce Company, Lakeport, Cal., have been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

Wilson & Company are planning the erection of a plant in Seranton, Pa., at Spruce street and Mifflin avenue, which will cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Hollow Center Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by Ernest H. Smith, E. N. Marcy and William A. Rogers.

The cheese factory owned and operated by Joseph Kralovet at Swanson, Menominee County, Wis., on the Wisconsin & Michigan Railroad, has been destroyed by fire.

J. B. Bruce, C. O. Allen, R. I. Woodside and others plan the organization of a company with a capital stock of \$75,000 to build a meat packing plant at Greenville, S. C.

The Ideal Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal., to deal in greases, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by S. T. Beattie, J. Vallentine, D. C. Barrett and others.

The Springdale Meat Company, Springdale, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by John Keefer, of Springdale, and A. C. Hepps and B. Hepps, of Homestead, Pa.

A meat packing plant will be erected at Waycross, Ga., by the Waycross Packing Plant, organized with P. R. Bomeisler as president. The cost of the building will be \$40,000 and machinery, \$15,000.

The Central Products Company, Wilmington, Del., to carry on a general business of slaughtering, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 by C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner and Norman P. Coffin.

The Union Stockyards & Packing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated by Judge R. B. Cook, R. Y. Pursley, J. Scott Price, S. A. Conner, Paul Heyman, M. Rosenheim, W. P. McBroom and E. B. Ogden, all of Chattanooga.

It is reported that the packing plant of Brittain & Company, Marshalltown, Iowa, stopped killing last week and will not resume until further plans are matured. Cessation of operation is said to be due to illness of the principal stockholder, a resident of London.

Cooper-Marshall, Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general cotton, oilseeds, cocoanuts, and other produce business in Central America and elsewhere has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by R. Cooper-Marshall, A. Thornton and A. Draper, 203 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

It is stated that Armour & Company have suspended construction on their new packing plant at Jacksonville, Fla., temporarily, pending the revision of plans for the enlargement of the plant. The killing capacity is to be 1,000 hogs per day instead of 500, and cattle and sheep killing capacity will also be increased.

The Illinois Smoked Meat Company, Chicago, Ill., have purchased from the Acme Packing Company about 70,000 square feet of land at the northeast corner of Western avenue and Forty-fifth place, 150 x 464 feet. The construction of a three-story and basement factory of steel, concrete and brick, and to cost about \$170,000, is contemplated.

Harry P. Hale, manager of the Boston branch of John Morrell & Company, and general Eastern branch house manager for that company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect August 15. He established the first Eastern branch for this concern, and has continued to manage it for 23 consecutive years. He leaves with the good will and best wishes of all concerned.

The Pennsylvania Oil Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to produce and deal in mineral and animal fats and oils and their products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: T. J. O'Neill, 123 Locust avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; S. Hellinger, 1229 Park avenue, New York, N. Y., and E. F. Kinkad, 242 Harrison avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The Stockyards Company, Sioux City, Iowa, is expending close to a quarter of a million dollars this summer in rebuilding the hog department of the yards and addition of close to a 1,500 day capacity to the cattle division. The construction is of reinforced concrete and the entire hog division will be double decked when completed. It will practically double the hog capacity.

It is reported that work on the new \$1,000,000 farmers' packing house at Newport, Minn., will begin within sixty days on plans adopted by the directors of the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company. The plant probably will be completed in six months, and plans provide for a daily killing capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 hogs and 300 to 500 cattle. Building will cost about \$432,000.

The Ogden Union Stockyards Company, Ogden, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 and will proceed at once with the construction of stockyards on the west bank of the Weber River, near West Twenty-fourth street. The stockyards will comprise 70 acres. The following are the officers of the company: W. H. Wattis, president; Fred J. Kiesel, vice-president; S. S. Jensen, secretary, and James Pingree, treasurer, and who with L. F. Whitlock comprise the board of directors.

DEATH OF NEW ENGLAND PACKER.

Herbert Barnes, one of the pioneer packers and meat wholesalers of New England, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., on August 8 at the age of 83 years. He was one of the founders of the New Haven house of Strong, Barnes, Hart & Company, and was a director of Swift & Company at one time.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1916. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, August 30, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, rolled oats, rolled barley, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Steadier Tone—Higher Prices for Hogs—
Movement Not so Free—Predictions of
Further Advances—Foreign Buying Helps
the General Market—Strength in Grain
Receives More Attention—Cash Trade
Spotted.**

The tendency of the provision list has been toward somewhat higher levels, although there has been no activity of importance and no advances of unusual proportions. There seemed to be a feeling in the trade that the buying for foreign governments recently was larger than generally supposed and that the semi-monthly Chicago stock statement would show fair decreases, also that the statistical position would improve slowly but steadily in the near future.

The fact that the heavy foreign absorption came upon the market when prices were high was not lost sight of. The buying was taken to indicate that there was a dire need for products abroad and further absorption would be noted at intervals. Miscellaneous foreign buying was not of much account; in fact, very little was said of it.

The export statistics continue to show up very well and the latest reports show that the exports of pork since November 1 exceed the amount of the corresponding period last

year by 1,539,000 pounds. The increased exports of bacon for the corresponding period total 67,000,000 pounds and the gain in lard exports has been 14,000,000 pounds.

The mounting tendency of the exports gives no indication of abating. There is still a great deal said of economy in England and at other foreign points relative to the consumption of meats and the high cost of meats, but it is claimed that the great needs of the warring nations are being underestimated. Something more is also heard relative to the situation at the Argentine where tonnage is against the free movement of product from that country.

The home cash trade has given a little cause for complaint, yet the distribution is not unsatisfactory on the whole and consumption of meats seems to be large in the aggregate. Relatively high prices as usual command a great deal of attention and on the surface indicate a restricted consumption, but there is a great offsetting influence in the corresponding high costs of other edible products and in the great prosperity that has visited many of the laboring classes. Relative to this latter feature it might be pointed out that the big financial interests have recently talked of the continuation of the war business in the United States even though officials of

foreign nations have seen fit to emphasize their own ability to manufacture munitions and the like. It is well known that the war orders in this country for the past two years or so have done much to stimulate the general trade and now will probably counterbalance the effect of short crops.

Relative to the crop situation, there have been sensational advances in wheat too near the highest prices since the war began and accompanying advances in other grains. The last government report was bullish beyond a doubt and would indicate a continuation of the high prices for grains. Feed stuffs have shared in the crop failures and in the ascension of crop values. The great corn crop has been estimated at only 2,777,000,000 bushels, against 2,877,000,000 the previous month and 3,054,000,000 bushels last year. It will be recalled, however, that of the good sized crop of a year ago a large percentage was of low quality and unmerchantable.

But the corn crop is still several weeks off from maturity and there are authorities who say that the government report if brought to date would not show better than 2,700,000,000, while there will have to be a further cut if general rains do not visit the belt very soon. To emphasize the shortage in the crops this season it would seem pertinent to itemize the losses. In winter wheat the shortage is 200,000,000 bushels, in spring wheat it is 157,000,000 bushels, in corn it is 270,000,000 bushels; oats claim a shortage of 266,000,000 bushels; rye is short more than 8,000,000 bushels; barley shows a loss of 42,000,000 bushels; hay is about 600,000 tons under the crop of last

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year, while potatoes are about 5,000,000 bushels larger than the crop of a year ago.

The hog movement during the interval has not been so free. Opinions are mixed as to the movement in the future, but there are more predictions of higher prices for the arrivals, and if these advances materialize, prices will be the highest in about six years.

LARD.—Further advances have been made due to the strength at the West, where packers are reported active buyers. City is quoted at \$12.90@13.10; Western, \$13.15@13.20; Middle West, \$13.05@13.15; refined Continent, \$14.35; South American, \$14.60; Brazil, kegs, \$15.00; compound, 10% @ 11c.

PORK.—The tone is firm with claims of a better demand, partly for foreign account. Prices are quoted at: Mess, \$28.25@28.75; clear, \$25.50@27.50, and family, \$28@29.

BEEF.—The market is firmly held, with trade light; checked somewhat by higher asking prices. Mess, \$18.25@18.75; packet, \$18.75@19.25; family, \$19.75@20.75; extra India, \$30@31.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to August 9, 1916:

HOGS.—Cuba, 2 hd.

BACON.—Barbados, 305 lbs.; Bermuda, 337 lbs.; Brazil, 174 lbs.; British West Indies, 348 lbs.; Chile, 330 lbs.; Cuba, 30,743 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 28 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 24 lbs.; England, 481,239 lbs.; France, 1,999,116 lbs.; French Guiana, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 464 lbs.; Haiti, 873 lbs.; Jamaica, 12,702 lbs.; Mexico, 1,455 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,897 lbs.; Panama, 8,788 lbs.; Scotland, 132,173 lbs.; Venezuela, 319 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Bermuda, 2,181 lbs.; Brazil, 126 lbs.; British Guiana, 975 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,313 lbs.; British West Indies, 920 lbs.; Chile, 262 lbs.; Colombia, 527 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,689 lbs.; Cuba, 37,063 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 585 lbs.; England, 693,717 lbs.; France, 35,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 8,513 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,113 lbs.; Haiti, 3,659 lbs.; Honduras, 50 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,615 lbs.; Mexico, 2,731 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,593 lbs.; Panama, 35,194 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,729 lbs.; Scotland, 235,330 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 263 lbs.; Venezuela, 18,888 lbs.

LARD.—Australia, 1,500 lbs.; Barbados, 3,100 lbs.; Brazil, 6,700 lbs.; British South Africa, 56,526 lbs.; British West Africa, 8,690 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,282 lbs.; Chile, 2,440 lbs.; Colombia, 8,843 lbs.; Costa Rica, 396 lbs.; Cuba, 61,279 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,329 lbs.; Ecuador, 9,838 lbs.; England, 861,785 lbs.; France, 590,878 lbs.; French Guiana, 17,775 lbs.; French West

Indies, 9,500 lbs.; Haiti, 125,872 lbs.; Honduras, 90 lbs.; Italy, 39,120 lbs.; Jamaica, 336 lbs.; Mexico, 19,420 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 17,440 lbs.; Peru, 8,962 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 3,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 53,466 lbs.; Scotland, 25,251 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 946 lbs.; Venezuela, 198,499 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 540 lbs.; Bermuda, 242 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 13,030 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 55,748 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,855 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 10,731 lbs.; England, 73,200 lbs.; Haiti, 89,852 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,291 lbs.; Newfoundland, 200 lbs.; Panama, 110,560 lbs.; Peru, 10,000 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Haiti, 36 lbs.; Panama, 30,061 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 17,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 20,860 lbs.; Cuba, 46,607 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 81,132 lbs.; France, 3,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,600 lbs.; French West Indies, 27,298 lbs.; Haiti, 60,550 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,400 lbs.; Mexico, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 237,241 lbs.; Panama, 18,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,000 lbs.; Scotland, 20,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 950 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Argentina, 5,565 lbs.; England, 21,544 lbs.; France, 41,364 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; Mexico, 250 lbs.; Panama, 600 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 263 lbs.; Scotland, 11,760 lbs.; Venezuela, 50 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 25 lbs.; British South Africa, 165 lbs.; British West Indies, 395 lbs.; Cuba, 13,750 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 33 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,244 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 4,480 lbs.; France, 64,981 lbs.; French Guiana, 526 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,729 lbs.; Haiti, 1,285 lbs.; Honduras, 20 lbs.; Jamaica, 122 lbs.; Mexico, 282 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,189 lbs.; Panama, 20,464 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,340 lbs.; Scotland, 2,072 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,858 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to August 9, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 14,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 32,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,610 lbs.; Chile, 600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,700 lbs.; Cuba, 700 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,900 lbs.; England, 129,763 lbs.; French Guiana, 62,900 lbs.; French West Indies, 24,992 lbs.; Haiti, 66,495 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,200 lbs.; Mexico, 250 lbs.; Newfoundland, 235,070 lbs.; Norway, 20,000 lbs.; Panama, 24,962 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Scotland, 59,800 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—British West Indies, 422

lbs.; England, 760,574 lbs.; Jamaica, 300 lbs.; Panama, 54,285 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 900 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 325 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Haiti, 3,310 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,000 lbs.; Panama, 42,920 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,000 lbs.

OIL OIL.—British West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,376 lbs.; England, 437,609 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,679 lbs.; Scotland, 58,200 lbs.

STEARINE.—Ecuador, 698 lbs.; England, 33,674 lbs.; Honduras, 2,013 lbs.; Peru, 22,378 lbs.

OLEINE.—Sweden, 112,245 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—France, 79,145 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Dutch West Indies, 100 gals.; Panama, 10 gals.; Sweden, 1,200 gals.

Denmark, 600 lbs.; England, 2,003 lbs.; Scotland, 67,200 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,791 lbs.

TALLOW.—Brazil, 434 lbs.; Colombia, 3,543 lbs.; Costa Rica, 7,000 lbs.; Cuba, 1,408 lbs.; French West Indies, 487 lbs.; Mexico, 2,500 lbs.; Peru, 5,491 lbs.; Venezuela, 13,130 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Barbados, \$65; Bermuda, \$1,232; British South Africa, \$486; British West Indies, \$381; Chile, \$17; Colombia, \$304; Cuba, \$77; Danish West Indies, \$4; Dutch West Indies, \$74; England, \$55,255; France, \$4,951; French Guiana, \$726; French West Indies, \$20; Haiti, \$19; Honduras, \$153; Jamaica, \$56; Mexico, \$328; Nicaragua, \$10; Panama, \$3,947; Portuguese Africa, \$75; Scotland, \$9,090; Venezuela, \$806.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Australia, \$95; Barbados, \$894; Bermuda, \$29; British Guiana, \$621; British West Indies, \$274; Chile, \$128; China, \$638; Colombia, \$133; Cuba, \$2,475; Danish West Indies, \$21; Dutch West Indies, \$261; England, \$19,009; France, \$141; French Guiana, \$5,025; French West Indies, \$1,791; Haiti, \$1,278; Italy, \$50; Jamaica, \$83; Mexico, \$340; Panama, \$8,784; San Domingo, \$935; Venezuela, \$6.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 5, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Aug. 5, 1916.	Week ending Aug. 7, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 5, 1916.
United Kingdom...	85	.....	11,767
Continent	175	.....	9,751
So. & Cen. Am.	70	438	17,291
West Indies	487	700	39,855
Br. No. Am. Col.	282	205	12,985
Other countries....	23	30	829
Total	1,122	1,398	86,478

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	7,536,225	3,052,150	481,348,872
Continent	2,325,533	3,138,700	174,853,321
So. & Cen. Am.	19,801	53,090	2,412,506
West Indies	118,344	128,582	8,699,102
Br. No. Am. Col.	166,355	.....	649,043
Other countries....	16,409	6,222	619,002
Total	10,382,757	6,378,544	668,881,846

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	3,119,030	505,010	216,669,532
Continent	3,467,825	590,200	144,579,436
So. & Cen. Am.	377,973	1,232,012	30,523,337
West Indies	1,027,236	333,200	21,413,450
Br. No. Am. Col.	2,090	.....	681,599
Other countries....	1,226	1,110	1,787,692
Total	7,995,370	2,661,532	415,555,546

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	636	5,446,857	5,541,740
Boston	256	248,850	21,130
Baltimore .....	.....	106,050	156,500
New Orleans	230	.....	1,320,000
Montreal .....	.....	4,581,000	956,000
Total week	1,122	10,382,757	7,995,370
Previous week ..	846	9,736,717	5,065,048
Two weeks ago ..	1,271	13,821,252	11,978,148
Cor. week last y'r	1,398	6,378,544	2,661,532

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '15, Same time to Aug. 5, '16, last year.

Pork, lbs. 17,295,600 13,360,200 1,935,400

Meats, lbs. 668,881,846 601,618,640 67,263,206

Lard, lbs. 415,555,546 401,802,570 13,752,976

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 3, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow, Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bbls.	Butter.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
St. Paul, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2573	.....	111	.....	325	2500	.....
Valencia, Liverpool	2731	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	50	.....	.....	1250	.....
Carpentia, Liverpool	1896	.....	2882	1177	.....	201	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan, London	681	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	200	5000	.....	.....	.....
Francisco, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	493	.....	15	.....	55	2797	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	550	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallia, Rotterdam	5496	5496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maartensdyk, Rotterdam	1978	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batjam, Rotterdam	3374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boomborg, Rotterdam	15937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordwijk, Rotterdam	21350	.....	.....	.....	.....	7038	.....	2744	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcis, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States, Copenhagen	12444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky, Copenhagen	6147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyngsfjord, Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldor, Bordeaux	3850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottar, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ville du Havre, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snowdonian, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2550	.....
Snowdonian, Gibraltar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Total	70938	7596	2882	11710	125	527	135	5318	14297	.....	.....	.....

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tendency is to regard the established recently. Spot is quoted at 7¼@8c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The volume of business is light and prices about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

@8c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Offerings have been somewhat larger, but arrivals have not shown an increase. Ceylon, 13½@14c; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The undertone seems a trifle steadier after the recent important declines. Yellow, 6¼@7¼c, nom.; bone, 7@7¼c, nom.; house, 6¼@7c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 1,952,045 lbs. for export, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports, except 997 cases of canned meat, 59 bags of glue stock, 1,979 casks of tallow, 1,190 bags of bones, and 60 bbls. of jerked beef and 66 casks of tripe.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 11, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 39,457 quarters; to the Continent, 71,216 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 36,231 quarters; to the Continent, 14,138 quarters; to Africa, 31,647 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending August 5, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 104,802 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 12 1-3 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 89,614 pounds and averaged 13 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.25	\$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil cake	.80	.70	175c.	190c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 10.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 21c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c.; city steam lard, 13½c.; city dressed hogs, 14½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.; skinned shoulders, 13c.; boneless butts, 15½@16c.; Boston butts, 14@14½c.; neck ribs, 3½@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 10.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾@17¼c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—Although prices have not advanced, the undertone of the market is stated to be firmer on the basis of 10c.

OLEO OIL.—The list has shown no change during the week. Foreign markets are reported as very steady. Extras are quoted at 13½c., and medium at 13@13¼c.

PALM OIL.—Although buyers are very conservative, their attitude is offset by reduced offerings from abroad. Prime red, spot, 9½@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10@10½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—No change has been noted, with buyers holding off. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Buyers are holding off because of other oils being cheaper relatively. Prices at 8@8¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There is not much stuff being moved as yet at the lower levels

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

New York City

CAUSTIC SODA

SODA ASH

COCOANUT OIL

PALM OIL

TALLOW

GREASE

STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 10, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Aug. 10, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.			
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.	From Baltimore—		
Africa	56	6,454	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310	Liverpool, England	—	108
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24	Total	—	2,024
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238	From Philadelphia—		
Australia	—	2,294	Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Bergen, Norway	200	3,590	Liverpool, England	—	201
Bermuda	—	453	Total	—	1,056
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140	From Savannah—		
British India	44	44	Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Calcutta, India	—	3	Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Canada	—	5	Total	—	9,531
Cape Town, Africa	—	561	From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Central America	9	666	Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Cette, France	—	900	Liverpool, England	—	979
China	—	2	London, England	—	975
Christiania, Norway	—	260	Total	—	4,801
Colon, Panama	—	1,246	From Mobile—		
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142	Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Cristobal, Panama	—	38	Total	—	3,440
Cuba	357	9,058	From Detroit—		
Genoa, Italy	—	10,444	Canada	2,455	56,280
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000	Total	2,455	56,280
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,400	From Buffalo—		
Haiti	7	383	Canada	45	8,233
Halifax, N. S.	—	30	Total	45	8,233
Havre, France	—	12,005	From other ports—		
Hull, England	—	100	Mexico	—	6
Kobe, Japan	—	143	Total	—	6
La Pallice, France	—	60			
Leith, Scotland	—	100			
Liverpool, England	—	7,875			
London, England	—	28,125			
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15			
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300			
Manchester, England	—	16,008			
Marseilles, France	—	42,716			
Melbourne, Australia	—	85			
Mexico	—	954			
Naples, Italy	—	375			
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200			
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345			
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22			
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145			
Progreso, Mexico	—	81			
Puerto, Mexico	—	47			
Rotterdam, Holland	1,200	112,281			
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497			
San Domingo	3	2,575			
South American ports	597	45,874			
Sydney, Australia	—	101			
Tampico, Mexico	—	65			
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293			
West Indies, Other	233	11,857			
Total	2,706	358,026			
From New Orleans—					
Bergen, Norway	—	1,625			
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216			
Christiania, Norway	—	65,980			
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000			
Frontera, Mexico	—	329			
Genoa, Italy	—	25			
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388			
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550			
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100			
Havre, France	—	4,420			
Liverpool, England	—	4,050			
Manchester, England	—	3,250			
Marseilles, France	—	4,399			
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75			
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	100			
Progreso, Mexico	—	458			
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500			
Santiago, Cuba	—	100			
Tampico, Mexico	—	210			
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932			
Total	—	123,687			
From Galveston—					
Havana, Cuba	—	515			
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659			
Total	—	2,174			

of the paid freight bills of thirty-two mills out of three hundred members.

All of these freight bills have been carefully checked and from them claims amounting to \$3,034.79 have been filed and collected, or put in process of collection, and from these collections have been made and paid over to the mills \$1,580.38.

In other words, claims for account of the mills have been filed for nearly three times the entire cost of maintenance of the Bureau, and actual collections and a clear saving made to the mills of something over 50 per cent. of the entire expenses of the Bureau.

Nor has the saving to the individual mills been inconsiderable, the claims running in varied sums from \$1. no claim for less than that amount being filed, to nearly \$800 in one claim. In no single instance has any batch of bills been checked without finding an error and filing a claim, and in several instances the collections made have exceeded the mills' entire dues.

Now, if we have done this for thirty-two mills, how much more could we have accomplished had all the mills favored us with their bills, and this is what we yet hope the mills will learn to do.

Several mills, as regularly as they close their books on the last day of the month, send us their freight bills, and this is the better plan and we wish they all did so. We want them to do more. We want you to get the habit of asking us for routes and rates. In fact, submit to us all transportation questions and problems that give you concern, and let us assist you in any transportation charges or matters that would be to your advantage in any way.

We, of course, cannot promise success in all things, but we do believe we have some skill in handling such matters, and at any rate we can promise our very best effort in seeking equitable concessions, or in making fair adjustments. At least give us a trial.

Very truly,
THE TRAFFIC BUREAU,
JO W. ALLISON, Chairman.

LAW GETS CHEMISTS HONORS.

Dr. Thomas C. Law, of Atlanta, Ga., has again been appointed chairman of the Chemists' Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. In connection with this appointment by President Covington it is announced that the methods adopted by Dr. Law's committee are now a part of the rules of the association, and all chemical questions are to be referred to this committee for action.

At the same time it is announced that Dr. Law has been made chairman of the new National Committee on the Analysis and Specifications of Cotton Seed Products which has been formed by the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers of the American Chemical Society. The other members of this new committee are Archibald Campbell of Cincinnati and F. N. Smalley of Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Law is one of the best-known consulting and analytical chemists in the South, and is a recognized authority on all questions pertaining to cottonseed products.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of June, according to government reports, are reported as follows by customs districts, with totals compared: From New York, 21,139 bbls.; New Orleans, 4,341 bbls.; Michigan district, 2,455 bbls.; Virginia, 431 bbls.; Philadelphia, 77 bbls.; Buffalo, 45 bbls.; Vermont, 1 bbl.; total, June, 1916, 28,489 bbls.; June, 1915, 65,392 bbls. Total, season to June 30, 1916, 663,033 bbls.; same time a year ago, 800,116 bbls.

A CRUSHERS' TRAFFIC BUREAU.

Another instance of the practical results to be obtained by a wideawake trade association is in the work of the traffic bureau of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. In announcing a change in the personnel of this bureau, Chairman Jo W. Allison tells of the work of the Bureau as follows:

Dallas, Tex., August 1, 1916.

TO THE MILLS:

We regret to have to announce the resignation as secretary of the Traffic Bureau of Mr. R. W. Morris and his retirement from our service. But we are glad to be able to report the appointment in his stead of C. B. Ingram, who comes to us highly recommended and has already entered upon his duties, and we believe the mills will find the services of the Bureau as promptly and satisfactorily at their command in the future as we have endeavored to make it in the past.

In this connection, some word as to what the Bureau is doing for the mills may not be out of place. Mr. Morris held the position just ten months. During that time we have been favored with more or less complete files

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Steadier Market—More Speculative Demand—Advances in Cotton and Lard Helped Sentiment—New Crude Oil Higher—Consumers Still Holding Off—Cotton Crop Accounts Not Much Improved.

On the whole there has been a better undertone to the cotton oil market during the past week, both in New York and through the South. While confidence has not spread generally, the surrounding conditions of the cotton oil market have been such that higher prices were rather easily established, even though full advances were not held. In this regard the excitement and strength in the cotton list were a vital factor and the sharp advances in lard as partly influenced by the great advances in grain came in for consideration.

In view of the discount of compound lard as compared with animal lard, there has been surprise expressed that the distribution of the former has not been larger and buying of cotton oil of correspondingly larger amount. The general impression is that buyers of compound lard are still very cautious, feeling that even though the price of cotton oil has declined heavily the levels are far from comparatively low. There has been some talk of oils other than cotton oil being used in the manufacture of compound lard.

Many in the trade are still awaiting the maturing of the cotton crop while picking is still going on in the very early districts, particularly in the extreme Southwest, there are important Northern and Eastern districts that give concern. Oklahoma has had a good prospect, but lately has complained of a bad drought and with large sections of the East in a condition susceptible to deterioration the day to day weather changes are eagerly followed. The idea is that the cotton oil trade may be forced to revise its estimate which concerns the probable oil crush this season. It had been figured that there might be about 3,400,000 barrels of refined oil this season, as compared with 3,000,000 barrels the previous year, but there is less certainty relative to this excess.

A better demand for new crude oil has been noted. This buying has confirmed statements of a slight betterment in the distribution of actual oil. While such reports were denied by various authorities, conservatives credited these statements, it being asserted that frequent buying for consuming account could be expected, as for several weeks the users of cotton oil have been out of the market or interested in only small quantities at a time.

The advance in new crude oil values from the low of the season has been 5¢@7c. a gallon.

Current offerings are none too free. Advices from mill centers indicate that seed is not moving freely, and higher than \$40 a ton has been paid in some sections for quick shipment. The seed situation will not be clear for several weeks, as after the maturing of the cotton crop the question of good cotton picking weather is to be considered also the yielding qualities of the seed.

It will be recalled that reference was made some months ago to the fertilizer situation as affecting the seed content. Claim has been made that because of the sparing spread of fertilizer in the eastern cotton belt and in some of the adjacent districts, the quality of the whole cotton plant would be impaired, which impairment would also be noticeable in the yielding qualities of the seed. At this time, the usual conflicting statements have been heard as to the oil received from the crush of the first run of new seed, figures varying from 38 gallons to 43 gallons per ton.

Competing stuffs to cotton oil have not changed their relative position very much. Tallow prices are being followed closely and this product is quoted on the basis of 73½c. loose for city specials. The discount of this tallow as compared with cottonseed oil is sufficiently large to warrant the statement that soapmakers will not interest themselves very deeply in cotton oil at the current differential. At the same time the discount of tallow does not mean the total elimination of cotton oil consumption for soapmakers as

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York

**Cottonseed
Products**
OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

every season a certain amount goes to this group. The takings of cotton oil for soap-makers for the season just ended played an important part in the establishing of high cotton oil prices, however.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 5, 1916.—Spot, \$9.25; August, \$9.32@9.34; September, \$9.10@9.11; October, \$8.64@8.70; November, \$8.35@8.36; December, \$8.35@8.36; January, \$8.36@8.37; February, \$8.38@8.42; March, \$8.46@8.50. Futures closed 1 to 23 decline. Sales were: August, 1,500, \$9.45@9.34; September, 4,000, \$9.25@9.09; October, 700, \$8.76@8.75; November, 1,200, \$8.38@8.35; December, 2,800, \$8.38@8.35; January, 600, \$8.38@8.37. Total sales, 10,800 bbls. Good off, \$8.80; off, \$8.60; reddish off, \$8.40; winter, \$9.30; summer, \$9.30; prime crude, S. E., \$7.33, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 7, 1916.—Spot, \$9.15; August, \$9.19@9.20; September, \$9.10@9.15; October, \$8.68@8.71; November, \$8.39@8.42; December, \$8.40@8.41; January, \$8.42@8.43; February, \$8.44@8.50; March, \$8.55@8.59. Futures closed 13 lower to 9 higher. Sales were: August, 1,100, \$9.29@9.20; September, 3,900, \$9.18@9.07; October, 4,500, \$8.70@8.63; November, 3,100, \$8.40@8.32; December, 4,300, \$8.41@8.35; January, 3,600, \$8.42@8.33. Total sales, 22,000 bbls. Good off, \$8.90; off, \$8.80; reddish off, \$8.60; winter, \$9.25; summer, \$9.25; prime crude, S. E., \$7.33, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 8, 1916.—Spot, \$9.20; August, \$9.34@9.35; September, \$9.44@9.45; October, \$8.98@8.99; November, \$8.67@8.69; December, \$8.67@8.70; January, \$8.67@8.69; February, \$8.68@8.80; March, \$8.75@8.85. Futures closed 12 higher to 13 lower. Sales were: August, 800, \$9.40@9.35; September, 5,800, \$9.55@9.35; October, 5,000, \$9.12@8.91; November, 3,600, \$8.80@8.60; December, 7,800, \$8.79@8.60; January, 5,700, \$8.80@8.61. Total sales, 28,800 bbls. Good off, \$9; off, \$8.90; reddish off, \$8.70; winter, \$9.60; summer, \$9.60; prime crude, S. E., new, \$7.47, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 9, 1916.—Spot, \$9.30; August, \$9.28@9.35; September, \$9.32@9.34; October, \$8.97@8.98; November, \$8.71@8.73; December, \$8.72@8.74; January, \$8.74@8.75; February, \$8.76@8.84; March, \$8.88@8.92. Futures closed 9 to 33 higher. Sales were: August, 900, \$9.30@9.20; September, 5,200, \$9.36@9.11; October, 5,500, \$8.99@8.72; November, 4,100, \$8.75@8.45; December, 6,200, \$8.77@8.45; January, 8,500, \$8.79@8.47. Total sales, 31,500 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 10, 1916.—Spot, \$9.10; August, \$9.10@9.20; September, \$9.26@9.30; October, \$8.95@8.97; November, \$8.58@8.60; December, \$8.61@8.62; January, \$8.62@8.63; February, \$8.65@8.70; March, \$8.72@8.77. Futures closed 3 to 24 lower. Sales were: August, 100, \$9.30; September, 3,500, \$9.51@9.30; October, 3,000, \$9.07@8.94; November, 2,600, \$8.72@8.59; December, 4,500, \$8.72@8.61; January, 6,700, \$8.73@8.62; March, 300, \$8.90@8.87. Total sales, 20,700 bbls. Good off, \$8.90; off, \$8.70; reddish off, \$8.50; winter, \$9.50; summer, \$9.50; prime crude, S. E., new, \$7.47, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

JUSTUS E. RALPH RETIRES.

The retirement of Justus E. Ralph as secretary of the American Cotton Oil Company was announced last week. Secretary Ralph gives up active service after nearly 26 years of official connection with the company, and proposes to take it easy hereafter and devote more time to his personal interests. A notice issued over the signature of President R. F. Munro announces his retirement with the good will of the company, and the election of William O. Thompson as secretary in his stead.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

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McKEE BACK IN LOUISVILLE.

Announcement was made in a recent issue of The National Provisioner of the purchase of the plant and equipment of the old Kentucky Refining Company at Louisville, Ky., by interests represented by Campbell, Heath & Company, of New York City. Later the incorporation of the Buttercup Oil & Car Company of Louisville was announced, this company to operate the plant and a line of 200 tank cars. Two other corporations formed to market the products are the Winter Oil Company and the Shelby Cotton Oil Company.

The prime mover in this important enterprise is F. W. McKee, of Atlanta, Ga., who is known as one of the most successful operators in the cottonseed products field. Mr. McKee was one of the heads of the Kentucky Refining Company in the days of its greatest prosperity. Some years ago he transferred his interests and residence to Georgia, where he has been a leading crusher and products operator. He has been president of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and a leader in the activities of the industry in both State and national associations.

Mr. McKee will retain his crude mill interests in the South and also continue to operate his brokerage and commission business in Atlanta, but it is understood that he will locate in Louisville in the fall and devote his personal attention to the building up of the business of the new companies he has organized there. Louisville is an important cotton oil center, though activities in that field have languished of late. It is expected that the return of Mr. McKee to his old stamping ground will stir things up in that section.

CRUSHERS PROTEST WAR TAX BILL.

Proposed war revenue taxation is objected to by Southern cottonseed products interests as having a bad effect on the market for lint and for glycerine, both oil mill by-products.

The following letter to members has been issued by Secretary Chivers, of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1916.

All Members of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia:

I wish to call your attention to the War Revenue Bill that has passed the House of Representatives at Washington and is now pending in the Senate. The very heavy discriminatory tax provision proposed therein on gunpowder explosive manufacturers will unquestionably in turn react to the disadvantage of ourselves and our allied interests.

Present conditions enable the American powder explosive manufacturer to pay the highest price ever known for lint, and likewise the highest price ever known for glycerine, derived from cottonseed oil. Discriminatory legislation against these powder manufacturers at this time will make it difficult for them to compete against foreign producers and necessarily curtail thereby the volume of their business in this country, with attendant reaction on their purchasing ability as it applies to the above-mentioned products, and will unquestionably produce a very much lower market for lint and will be a serious handicap to cotton oil prices from which glycerine is so largely derived.

We must take into consideration that the European manufacturers have, during the course of the past year, put themselves in a position to actively compete against American producers of explosives, and any handicap placed on our manufacturers at this time cannot but react on us through the mediums mentioned.

Please let me urge that you express these views by wire to your Representatives in the Senate and Congress, as, of course, if the value of our products is reduced the price of cottonseed must necessarily be lowered accordingly, and this bill, if passed, therefore will mean a serious loss to the farmers throughout the entire cotton belt.

Yours very truly,

E. P. CHIVERS, Secretary.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 57c. for September; practically no trading. New crop meal in poor demand at \$28 for 7½ per cent. ammonia. New crop loose hulls, \$10@10.50, Atlanta, loose.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: (IVORYDALE, O.
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ASPEGREN & CO.**Produce Exchange Building****NEW YORK CITY****EXPORTERS****BROKERS****ORDERS
SOLICITED TO
BUY OR SELL****COTTON SEED OIL****ON THE NEW
YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR****SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY**

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR**THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

PEANUT OIL IN TEXAS.**W. C. Barrickman, Secretary Texas Industrial Congress, in Manufacturers' Record.**

Texas produces the best cotton and cotton-seed products in the world, and sometimes suffers from overproducing them. A notable instance of the latter was in 1914, when the 4,700,000 bales of the best quality cotton ever grown in the State, the European cataclysm just getting into full blast, and the world demand disjoined from the world supply, the farmers and men of the towns and cities cursed cotton, through which they were brought to the verge of ruin.

The 1914 crop sold below the cost of production, and the 1915 crop, reduced to 3,000,000 bales through boll-weevil ravages and anthracnose, was sold at its cost of production and no more. But through the preaching and heroic practice of thrift over the State, the farmers to a larger extent than ever before grew gardens and produced their own meat, milk, eggs and other necessities in 1915, and in this way made the earnings of one rather lean year make good the debts of two years.

But the experience brought about some very sober thinking, the conclusion of which was that cotton, or any other one crop, no matter how fine its quality, is a very good servant for Texas, but a very bad master. Therefore, cotton must be put into its proper place—that of a wealth creator instead of a wealth destroyer.

In order to realize what an undertaking it is for Texas to place itself in a position where the dreadful losses of 1914 may not be repeated, it must be understood that cotton comprises 63 per cent. of the total farm products of the State, and is thus greater in value than all the other field crops together.

A great industry, cottonseed oil and cake manufacture, is absolutely dependent upon it, and another great industry, greatest of all among the States of the Union, cattle raising, is vitally affected. During the campaign in the fall of 1914 to reduce the acreage of the 1915 cotton, the leading cattlemen looked on with doubt and dismay. If the 1915 crop was to be cut out or cut in half, where would they get a cheap protein to replace cottonseed meal in their feeding ration?

In the thrift campaign of 1914 and the first months of 1915, in which effort was made by all possible means to impress upon the farmers the vital necessity to them of the home-grown living, the peanut was one

of the crops they were urged to plant. It was shown that the nuts and vines baled together could be used in place of corn for work stock; that as a feed for milch cows this crop was unsurpassed, and that when grown for hogs it did not even require harvesting.

Peanuts have been grown in Texas in a desultory way for many years, the census showing 64,327 acres in 1909, but except in one or two small areas, comprising a few counties, the crop was of but little importance. In 1915, following the oversupply of cotton, great increases in peanut planting took place. The growers generally baled them, nuts and vines together, for feed for the home livestock, but it is estimated that the yield of about 40,000 acres was handled commercially by factories, mills, and for feed and seed.

Texas has 220 cotton oil mills, and these mills, working full time, can crush the cottonseed yield available for oil in two months. This means that on the average the mills will be idle ten months, while overhead and upkeep expense go on all the time. In addition to this heavy fixed charge, the mill men found a very short crop in 1915, with trouble in selling their oil and cake on account of blockades, lack of shipping facilities and various other difficulties. Several of them crushed such peanuts as they could readily pick up, but in an experimental way.

The scarcity of cottonseed in 1915 is likely to be repeated in 1916. Seed was very high last year, selling up to \$50 a ton. The price will be high again this year; so the mill man, in addition to an overhead expense during the idle months, is facing the possibility of a second year's business in which his cottonseed will cost him in the neighborhood of \$40 a ton, with the oil and cake to be sold on the seed basis of \$20 per ton.

The cottonseed crushers have, therefore,

been eagerly seeking a way out of their troubles, and their attention having been directed to the peanut crop as an oil-producing possibility, many of them have made campaigns in the localities from which their mills are supplied, furnished seed at cost, guaranteed a local market and exerted all the influence they could to bring about a general planting of the crop.

Their views in regard to the peanut were ably presented by B. W. Couch of Fort Worth, president of their association, in an interview which was widely published in the press of Texas and the South:

"The attention of the cotton oil trade is being more and more directed to peanut production as the basis for the manufacture of a very superior oil," said Mr. Couch, "resulting in installing the machinery in a number of mills in preparation for the 1916 crush, and endeavoring to encourage the farmers to grow the crop commercially.

"If the crusher can be assured of getting enough nuts to make the business of making the oil one worth while, there is no doubt that a large number of mills will be adapted to peanut oil production. The trade manufactures and handles cotton oil in car lots, the tank car usually containing 9,000 gallons of oil.

"On the basis of a gallon of oil to the bushel of nuts and thirty bushels of nuts to the acre, it will be seen that it will take the product of three hundred acres to make a car of oil, and that whether the crop will be grown to an extent large enough for their purpose is a very reasonable and serious question to the crusher in connection with the cost of installing machinery and preparing for the crush.

"The thing to do is for the farmers to make up their minds and notify the crusher in their neighborhood in sufficient number to justify him in going to the expense of changing his machinery to crush the nuts.

"The Texas Industrial Congress has informed us that the peanut can be grown over a wider area than cotton and at about 80 per cent. of its cost. They estimate an average yield of Spanish peanuts will be between thirty and forty bushels per acre,

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costing between \$15 and \$16 to produce, and that by selecting the seed and giving attention to cultural methods, sixty bushels to the acre, at very little increased cost, may be easily produced. They say that the money value of peanuts, including the nuts and hay, should not be less than \$30 to the farmer, which is about twice the cost of production, and that his showing of profits will be much better as he makes heavier yields.

"There is a great area of land in Texas suitable for peanut growing and not suited to cotton. The two crops can, in my opinion, be grown without materially interfering with each other, especially since the machine-harvested peanut may be hauled without getting in the way of cotton picking for those farmers who grow both crops."

The Texas Industrial Congress, the business men's organization for promoting more profitable farming in the State, has been calling attention to the peanut for several years. The growing of peanuts was included in the contests for most profitable production, initiated by Col. Henry Exall in 1911, and for which prizes aggregating \$10,000 in gold are offered each year. Many other agencies, including the press of the State, the bankers and commercial bodies, have exerted themselves as soon as the possibilities of the peanut in oil production came to be understood.

As a result of this work there will be 250,000 to 300,000 acres of peanuts grown in Texas this year, with a possible oil output equal to one-twelfth of the expected yield of cotton oil. One-third or more of the mills are preparing to crush, and the indications are that every nut grown in the State can be marketed at a price profitable to the grower. What this means with serious boll-weevil ravages already indicated for this year can be readily understood.

If the growers supply the mill men with a good quality of mature nuts, reasonably free from dirt and waste, and if no other unforeseen factor appears to cause dissatisfaction and loss, it is only reasonable to anticipate a much greater planting next year without a material reduction of the cotton crop that now requires about 12,000,000 acres of land.

The peanut oil production will not be anything like as large as the acreage planted would make possible. The corn crop is very backward, and a correspondingly larger proportion of the peanut yield will be baled for feed; then, too, much of the crop is planted in "patches" of five to twenty acres, and this is a condition very favorable to its being utilized as feed, especially where growers live at a distance from each other and the market.

Peanut production will be principally in the East Texas forested area, in the west central counties, and in the light soils along the river courses. A great belt of rich farming land stretching across the State from Red River to the Rio Grande, comprising an area almost half as great as the State of Iowa, the so-called "black lands," will not be planted to peanuts for oil production, because these soils are heavy and would interfere too much with harvesting the nuts.

On these prairies the soya bean will eventually be grown as an oil-producing crop, as it bears its oil-producing part above ground like the cotton plant instead of below ground, like the peanut. This development is several years yet in the future, but is next in line after the peanut has safely become a permanency as a commercial field crop.

MEAT PRODUCED AND CONSUMED.

Reviewing the meat situation the Chicago Breeders' Gazette says: "Meat production has been falling behind the procession of events in America. Perhaps the vegetarian agitation has scared some men out of the stock business; doubtless the high price of corn has checked feeding in recent years; certainly the foot-and-mouth outbreak put a crimp in stock breeding as well as feeding, and the increasing price of land has offered positive restraint. The net result, as deduced from a survey by the Department of Agriculture, is a slight increase in the number of meat animals the last few years, but a larger rate of increase in population.

"From 1907 to 1913 the number of cattle declined, and although there has been an increase the last two years the number is still short 11,000,000 head or 15 per cent. as compared with 1907. Hogs have increased in the last six years about 10,000,000 head or 17 per cent., but sheep have declined more than 3,000,000 head or 6 per cent.

"This leaves the total meat production at a lower rate than half a dozen years ago, although now making gains. It is figured that population increases steadily, although

not so fast now as before the war shut off immigration from some countries. There is no prospect of a flood of meat on the markets. Indeed it is still vividly remembered that in 1914 and 1915 we imported more beef and mutton than we exported.

"Those importations caused some alarm among producers, but still that traffic proved that Americans have a great appetite for meat. We are still the greatest meat-eating as well as the greatest meat-producing nation in the world.

"The amount of meat eaten per capita is greater in this country than anywhere else excepting in Australia and New Zealand, and of course the total consumption in those two countries is less than ours. The way fresh meat consumption has held up this year in the face of the highest figures housewives have ever had to pay proves again that Americans want meat and will buy it if possible. The meat-eating habit is as firmly fixed in this country as the achieving habit. The two always have gone together; they probably always will."

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 10, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¼@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 2¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¼@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silic, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 11½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90@92c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 13½@14c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9@9½c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; corn oil, 8@8½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10c. per lb.; brown grease, 6@6½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7@7¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28@29c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 24@25c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 37½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.71½ @ 4.71½
Cable transfers.....	4.70½
Demand sterling.....	4.73½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½ @ 4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.70½ @ 4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.68½ @ 4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.92½
Bankers' cables.....	5.91½
Bankers' checks.....	5.91½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	72
Bankers' cables.....	72½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	41½
Commercial, 60 days.....	41½
Bankers' sight.....	41½ + ½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	28.55

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, George W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Vice-President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Cadwalader Jones, Ozark.
Vice-President, L. M. Porter, Birmingham.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. B. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, W. B. Mann, Marianna.
Vice-President, W. W. Boyd, Magnolia.
Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.
Treasurer, Alfred Kahn, Little Rock.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, W. M. Hutchinson, Macon.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

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Vice-President, Henry Burke, Alexandria.
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Vice-President, S. M. Malone, Natchez.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Jonathan Havens, Washington.
Vice-President, F. C. Dunn, Kinston.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville.

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Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City.

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Vice-President, Russell Acree, Darlington.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

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President, Chas. Du Rose, Alice.
Vice-President, C. C. Littleton, Houston.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 11.—Market firm, Western steam, \$14.30 nom.; Middle West, \$13.80@13.90; city steam, 13%@13%^c; re-refined Continent, \$14.35; South American, \$14.60; Brazil, kegs, \$15.60; compound, 10% @11c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 11.—Copra fabrique, 145 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 121 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 11.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 167s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 140s.; shoulders, square, 69s. 6d.; New York, 67s. 6d.; picnic, 69s. 9d.; hams, long, 94s.; American cut, 97s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 89s.; long clear, 89s.; short back, 86s.; bellies, clear, 88s. Lard, spot prime, 73s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 76s.; September, 75s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 48s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 93s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 48s. 4½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was a shade firmer on scattered buying due to the strength in hogs.

Tallow.

The market was quiet but steady with city specials loose quoted at 7½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continued quiet and steady with Oleo quoted at 10 to 10½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was moderately active with prices a shade higher with lard.

Market closed 3 points higher to 14 lower. Sales, 22,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$9.10 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$7.40 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$9.13@9.20; September, \$9.19@9.21; October, \$8.83@8.84; November, \$8.45@8.47; December, \$8.47@8.48; January, \$8.48@8.50; February, \$8.53@8.56; March, \$8.63@8.65; good off oil, \$8.90 bid; off oil, \$8.70 bid; red off oil, \$8.60 bid; winter oil, \$9.50 bid; summer white oil, \$9.40 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 11.—Hog market firm and 15c. higher. Bulk of prices \$10.10@10.65; light, \$10.10@10.75; mixed, \$9.90@10.75; heavy, \$9.80@10.75; rough heavy, \$9.80@10.05; Yorkers, \$10.55@10.70; pigs, \$8.40@9.90; cattle, steady; heaves, \$6.90@10.60; cows and heifers, \$3.50@9.25; Texas steers, \$7.15@8.40; Western, \$6.65@8.60. Calves, \$9@12.65. Sheep, weak to 10c. lower; lambs, \$7.40@10.75; Western, \$7.75@11.25. Native, \$6.60@8. Yearlings, \$7.75@8.75.

Omaha, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$9.40 @10.25.

Buffalo, August 11.—Hogs higher; on sale, 4,800, at \$10.90.

Kansas City, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$9.40@10.25.

St. Joseph, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$9.60@10.15.

Sioux City, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$9.35@10.20.

Louisville, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$10.15@10.35.

Indianapolis, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$10.30@10.50.

St. Louis, August 11.—Hogs higher, at \$10.30@10.60.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 5, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,808	17,100	24,014
Swift & Co.	7,120	13,400	26,925
Morris & Co.	5,654	8,900	8,287
Wilson & Co.	5,386	9,800	10,239
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,372	7,900	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	889	6,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	943	...	...
Western Packing & Provision Co.	12,200	hogs;	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,500	hogs;	...
Brennan Packing Co.	5,100	hogs;	...
Roberts & Onke	3,800	hogs;	...
Miller & Hart	3,300	hogs;	...
Independent Packing Co.	8,900	hogs;	...
others	7,900	hogs.	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,049	7,780	808
Fowler Packing Co.	793	...	1,615
Wilson & Co.	3,998	7,435	2,617
Swift & Co.	5,365	7,320	4,143
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,009	3,947	3,493
Morris & Co.	4,768	8,012	2,248
Blount Packing Co.	203	1,534	...
Schwartz, Eolen & Co.	19	4,672	...
John Morrell & Co.	630	1,134	...
Others	162	666	73
B. Balling, 58 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 51 cattle and 488 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 56 cattle; Heil Packing Co., 229 hogs; I. Meyer, 423 cattle; Graybill & Stephenson, 1,329 hogs; L. Levy, 178 cattle; S. Kraus, 675 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 27 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,820	8,846	5,115
Swift & Co.	3,260	12,072	18,254
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,258	9,447	...
Armour & Co.	...	13,990	7,347
Swartz & Co.	...	1,440	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,576	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	131	cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 49	cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 662 hogs.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,401	7,257	4,237
Swift & Co.	3,949	6,249	5,294
Armour & Co.	3,663	3,796	5,576
East Side Packing Co.	206	2,116	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	38	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	155	...
Others	489	21,990	1,904

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.....	1,224	11,911	...
Armour & Co.....	705	11,531	...
Swift & Co.....	...	4,291	...
Rath Packing Co.....	25	1,340	...
John Morrell & Co.....	18	413	...
Others	2,847	1,391	...
R. Hurst Packing Co., 163 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 266 hogs; Hammond, Standish & Co., 320 hogs; Sacks Dressed Meat Co., 7 cattle; J. A. Hormel & Co., 1,671 hogs; Statter & Co., 67 cattle; Plankinton Packing Co., 2,117 hogs.			

COMPLAIN OF TEXAS MEAT RATES.

Complaints have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Houston, Tex., Chamber of Commerce against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and 56 other railroads protesting against freight rates for the transportation of carload lots of packinghouse products and lard substitutes from Houston to points in Oklahoma.

It is alleged that the Houston shippers are unjustly and unlawfully deprived of their natural markets and that the rates to all points in Oklahoma are in restraint of trade, and arbitrarily prevent the natural growth and expansion of Houston's trade relations in a large and populous territory.

The rate now charged by the railroads for transportation to points in Oklahoma, 415 miles distant, is 50 cents, whereas for the same distance the Interstate Commerce Commission has held that a rate of 42.5 cents is reasonable; at points in Oklahoma, 594 miles distant from Houston, a rate of 72 cents is charged. The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that a rate of 52.5 cents is reasonable. These are embodied in the complaint as exhibits.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	9,000	5,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	500
Omaha	100	5,000	1,800
St. Louis	50	3,000	100
St. Joseph	100	3,000	500
Sioux City	...	4,000	300
St. Paul	400	1,000	100
Oklahoma City	...	400	...
Fort Worth	300	500	...
Milwaukee	...	2,114	...
Louisville	150	1,000	2,400
Cudahy	...	800	...
Wichita	...	389	...
Indianapolis	50	2,000	1,500
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	2,600
Cincinnati	300	800	...
Buffalo	300	4,000	400
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	278	1,285	2,700
Toronto, Canada	132	42	...

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	26,000	16,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	7,300	4,400	5,500
St. Louis	9,300	7,000	4,100
St. Joseph	2,600	5,000	1,100
Sioux City	...	3,000	...
St. Paul	5,600	7,000	700
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,100	1,600
Fort Worth	1,800	3,600	1,800
Milwaukee	75	2,020	25
Denver	1,196	300	4,000
Louisville	1,400	2,500	3,000
Detroit	...	350	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Indianapolis	750	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,000	4,000	6,000
Cincinnati	2,000	3,202	1,800
Buffalo	3,800	1,200	3,000
Cleveland	1,175	3,000	2,000
New York	2,780	7,235	16,940

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	13,000	15,000
Kansas City	16,000	16,000	6,000
Omaha	5,300	8,000	1,500
St. Louis	8,800	9,000	8,500
St. Joseph	2,300	8,000	1,600
Sioux City	400	7,000	900
St. Paul	1,400	3,000	400
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,500	200
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	200
Milwaukee	700	1,800	500
Denver	290	355	4,399
Louisville	150	900	1,400
Detroit	...	1,200	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	1,850	...
Indianapolis	600	8,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	...
Cincinnati	400	1,419	3,900
Buffalo	125	5,000	800
Cleveland	2,000	1,000	2,400
New York	728	2,105	6,946

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	26,000	17,000
Kansas City	13,000	14,000	6,800
Omaha	...	8,000	...
St. Louis	5,800	11,000	4,300
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	1,600
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	2,300
St. Paul	1,500	2,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,600	...
Fort Worth	3,000	1,800	1,000
Milwaukee	200	2,789	300
Denver	412	287	...
Louisville	...	800	...
Detroit	...	2,300	...
Cudahy	...	1,200	...
Wichita	...	1,202	...
Indianapolis	1,600	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	600
Cincinnati	900	2,984	5,300
Buffalo	150	2,500	200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,824	4,810	5,039

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	20,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,500	8,000	3,000
Omaha	3,100	6,600	18,000
St. Louis	4,000	9,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,500	8,500	2,500
Sioux City	800	3,300	4,000
St. Paul	...	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,400	900	...
Fort Worth	3,200	3,000	1,000
Milwaukee	...	1,545	...
Louisville	...	1,400	...
Detroit	...	2,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	1,879	...
Indianapolis	...	8,000	...
Cincinnati	800	8,618	3,300
Buffalo	50	2,500	400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,453	1,283	6,436

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	13,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,700	8,000	2,000
Omaha	300	8,600	12,000
St. Louis	1,000	8,000	1,600
St. Joseph	200	3,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,100	5,000	400
St. Paul	1,500	1,600	400
Fort Worth	1,200	3,200	700
Oklahoma City	1,000	200	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Another normal week's business was put through in the popular selections of packer hides. Two killers moved close to 70,000 native bulls in addition to the other trading, bringing the total hide sales to over 125,000. Lowering of prices caused tanners to enter the market for goods. Branded steers are coming freely in the slaughter at present. There is more room for improvement in the Colorado slaughter the full force of the runs of this class of cattle not being felt yet. Branded cows will come within the next few weeks. Native cattle are coming in fewer numbers and most of the stuff runs to light end of the hide selections, particularly in the cows. Sellers expect native hides to maintain their present position easily. Native steers were taken at the former sales rate of 26½¢. for about 8,000 July hides. More are available at this figure. There are some early June salting around and 26¢. would be accepted for them. Still earlier hides are available at less money. Texas steers went at 24½¢. for heavyweights, with underweights in connection at 24¢. About 9,000 hides of July kill were involved. Killers are trying to get ¼¢. advance on next business. This holds up the free movement. Production is at its apex at present, the runs being literal. But branded steers brought 23½¢. for a couple of lots of July hides aggregating 10,000 in all. Efforts to get 24¢. on further lots have proved fruitless. Colorado steers went at 23¢. in several lots involving close to 15,000 July kill. This seems to be the going price for this selection. The slaughter is heavy, but is expected to show further increases from now on. Efforts to get 23½¢. have failed. Branded cows moved at 24¢. for 3,000 July kill and later about 10,000 similar salting, but principally of southern slaughter went at 24½¢. More are offered at the top price. Heavy cows were quiet. Available supplies are moderate, as production in native cows is mainly in the light end. Nominal market is quoted at 25@25½¢. for July take-off as to sections. Some back salting still available at low rates. Light cows were quiet also. Only one killer has July's unsold and he has steadfastly refused 25¢. for them. No August kill yet offered for sale. Production is small as it usually is in the summer season. Native bulls were active. Two packers sold about 10,000 April-May kill at 20½¢. in connection with estimated production of 60,000 June to January hides at 22¢. Other lots offered at the same rate. Branded bulls sold at 19¢. for a thousand light average southern hides in connection with a thousand back salting northern hides at 17½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Tanners let the country hide market but little support in the period under review. Heavy steers were not reported moved this week. Last business was at 20½¢. for mixed haired lots. That rate is considered the nominal market for more. Short haired steers are easily worth 21¢. on the basis of 20½¢. mixed haired lots. Unsold stocks are meager, as receipts do not contain many over 60 lbs. steer hides. Heavy cows were not reported moved. Last sales of mixed haired lots were at 19¢. and this price is said to be available should dealers care to accept. Short haired cows are quoted at 19½¢. for business and as high as 20¢. is asked for something special in the way of percentages of ones. Buffs were moved out sparingly at 20¢. for short haired lots. The extent of this business could not be learned, but is generally believed to be moderate. Mixed haired buff last sold at 19½¢. This is considered full value for more. Negotiations are in progress looking toward movement of such hides at that price as the week closes. All number one short haired buff are offered at 20½¢. and don't go. Tanners think they can get them at even money. Seconds were being figured on, but no movement was reported. They are nominally quoted at 18¼@18½¢., especially for back salting. The situation in the country sections is about unchanged at 19¼@20¼¢. delivered basis for 25 lbs. up hides as to descriptions and sections. Extremes were not sold. Dealers have been holding these too high above a trading basis. Generally 22½¢. was the asking price, but this was never paid locally. Some choice Michigan extremes sold at that rate. Western extremes were offered as low as 22¢. all short hair description and containing mostly firsts. Buyers could not be interested in them. Tanners views are at 21½¢. Winter extremes are held in fair sized quantities, most every seller holding some which he would welcome bids on. Efforts to get 21¢. have failed. It is generally believed these hides will move out at under 20¢. if they are to be sold soon. Dealers have fair sized stocks of short haired extremes as they figured a readjustment between country and packer prices was about to be consummated by the country goods advancing and they desired to be in a position to take every advantage of any upward price movement. Branded hides sold at 17½¢. for a car of common country cows in heavyweights. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 22@23½¢. last paid as to descriptions and sections. Outside was recently realized for July Pacific coast packer branded hides flat. Bulls are still slow. Nominal market is considered at 17¢., although most lots are held at 17½¢. Country packer bulls are quiet and nominal at 21@21½¢. last paid locally for slaughter ahead to the end of the year. With the relatively less money accepted for big packer bulls to the end of the year, country packer goods are considered top at 21¢. Kipskins were wanted. All packers moved out skins in August, September and October bill at 28½¢. It is estimated that about 20,000 skins will apply on these contracts. This is an advance of ½¢. over prior movement in slaughter ahead through September. City kipskins quoted firm at 25¢. with

meager stocks offered. Country run quoted at 23½@24¢. last paid and outside usually asked for further business.

CALFSKINS are lower. One packer, failing in his efforts to get 40¢. and later 38¢. for May-June-July slaughter, offered them at 37¢. and accepted the bid of 36¢. for 22,000 skins. This is 2¢. under the last sales figure. Other unsold killers are now looking for the bidder of 36¢., but his wants have been supplied. First salted Chicago city calfskins last sold at 33¢. Efforts to get 32¢. have thus far been futile, best bids being 31¢. No trade reported yet at the low rate, but it is expected shortly. Outside city calfskins are quoted at 30½@31¢. nominal as to descriptions. Country run of skins quoted at 29¢. for business and 30¢. last paid. Deacons are quiet at \$2@2.30 nominal and light calf at \$2.20@2.50 as to descriptions; outside asked for Chicago city collections on a weight selection.

HORSEHIDES sold at \$6.65 for a car of good country run. Tanners would pay this for more, but sellers want to move out summer quality and ask \$6.15. Buyers' views on such stuff \$6.50. Available stocks of horsehides are moderate. Buyers wants are not so urgent as to require immediate buying. City hides range at \$6.90@7.25. Ponies and glues quoted at \$2.50@3 and coltskins at \$1@1.50 nominal.

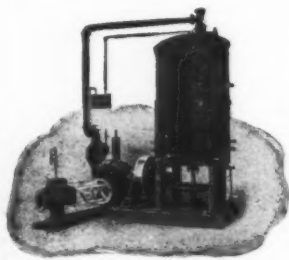
HOGSKINS are moving out about as fast as available in small parcels to local buyers principally at 80@90¢. for the country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are steady at 10½@11¢. last paid as to measurements. No. 2s quoted at 9½@10¢. last realized and No. 3 strips at 5@6¢. as to lots.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers have not been doing very much in the way of buying of raw materials. Conditions in the finished products are not to their liking. Pulled wool market is slow and prices are unsatisfactory. Most pullers have plenty of wool unsold and do not desire to increase their stocks of raw materials until wools move out or raw stock become cheaper. Packers have relatively small supplies of skins unsold, most of them being sold to about date on their productions. Packer sheepskins are quoted at \$1.35 last paid and \$1.40 talked on further movement. Lambskins are quoted at \$1.00 top for current and back slaughter and \$1.05 generally asked for further business. Dry western pelts are quiet at 23@24¢. nominal; outside is the very top for best Montana descriptions.

Boston.

The domestic hide market is generally quiet, with prices on good hides holding firm and any weakness which is showing is on mixed hair or hides running back into the poorer season. Tanners are feeling out the market now and then, but, as a rule, the bids which they offer are too low to even be considered. Brokers are holding Ohio extremes from 21½ to 23¢., the outside prices being for choice lots of all short-haired current stock. Hides running largely twos, or with a large percentage of grubs, are offered at lower rates and can probably be bought at 21½¢. Dealers who are trying to get rid of some of their old stock are putting out lower bids on this class of hides. Very little trading is being done either in extremes or buffs. The buff market is nominal at 19¼ to 20½¢., with the same conditions governing this as on the extremes. Far southern are offered at about 19¼¢., with northern-southern from 20½ to 21¢. The outside price is being held by one dealer and it is said that small collectors in the south are charging higher rates because of the competition. Some New England hides of a light average recently brought 21¢. These are running a very fair quality at present, with a large percentage of twos. The same is true of Canadians. Recently two cars brought 21¢. These were largely twos. Some dealers holding better stock are quoting 21½¢.

No weakness is showing in the calfskin market in Boston. Tanners are talking bearish because of the recent drop in packer skins. Dealers in New England, however, are closely sold up and report that they have no trouble (Continued on page 43.)



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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Packing House Architects and Engineers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Livestock Commission Co.)

UNION STOCKYARDS, Chicago, Aug. 9.

Despite the soaring corn market and the abnormally high price of feed, the modest proportion of the cattle run this week indicates that the country at large is either "bullish" enough over the outlook on good corn-fed cattle to take a chance on the fall market, even with the advanced cost of feed, or else there is a very moderate supply of finished cattle to come soon. This, combined with an improved demand, has resulted in a wildly excited and decidedly higher market. Receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 38,000 cattle, including 5,400 westerns, as compared to 39,079 for the same period a week ago. Monday's trade ruled active and 15¢@25¢ higher, and on Wednesday the market showed a further advance of 15¢@25¢, and values are up anywhere from 50¢@75¢ per cwt. compared to the low spot in the market a couple of weeks ago. Prime heavy beefs topped at \$10.75; quite a sprinkling of choice handy-weight and heavy cattle sold from \$10.25@10.50; prime yearlings sold as high as \$10.50@10.60, and bulk of the good to choice cattle sold from \$9.50@10.25; medium to good grades, \$9.00@9.50; fair to medium kinds all the way from \$8.00, according to weight, quality and fat. Western rangers are coming soft and thus cannot adversely affect the market for the better grades of native cattle. Furthermore, it will likely be thirty to fifty days before we get continued heavy receipts of Western "rangers."

Barring week-end slumps, the trade on butcher cattle has been well maintained. Declines in the market have been of short duration and quickly recovered and the entire price list is on a very high and extremely satisfactory basis. A 15¢@25¢ upturn in the market this week has regained last week's loss in the closing days and established a market once more on as high a basis as any time during the past twenty to thirty days. The percentage of "she-stuff" in the receipts is still very slim, and with luxuriant pastures and an abundance of hay—in fact, the biggest and best hay crop in years—it is rather unlikely that there will be anything like a heavy early marketward movement of butcher-stuff, thus leading to the conclusion

(Continued on page 41.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, Ill., Aug. 9.

We have received this week approximately 30,000 cattle, which includes 4,500 on the southern side. Comment has been made that a large proportion of our receipts were dry-weather cattle, but the quality of the offerings does not bear this out. While we have been receiving some of the medium unfinished kind, a large proportion of these that are coming in now, not only from our nearby territory, but from Oklahoma and Kansas as well, are comparatively well finished cattle, and do not show the effects of the drought. On the strictly good beef steers, those selling from \$9.00 to \$10.00, the market is steady and even strong in spots. On the in-between kinds, those selling from \$8.75 to \$9.00, the market is about 15¢ lower, while on the medium and common kinds, those selling below \$8.60 or \$8.75, it is 15 to 25¢ lower.

On she-stuff, generally, the market ranges about 25¢ lower, and this is also very close to the decline registered on yearlings. Best yearlings and heifers are still quoted up to \$10.00, but some excellent cattle in this division sold this week from \$8.75 to \$9.15. The cow trade has experienced just about the same decline as in heifers and yearlings. Stockers and feeders are sluggish and unevenly lower. On the southern side and the western division, where we are handling Kansas and Oklahoma cattle, the decline is about 25¢ for the week. The sales, generally, in this division range from \$6.25 to \$8.00. An especially good string of 6 cars sold Tuesday for \$8.65; they were Oklahoma steers.

Our hog receipts total 55,000 for the week. The market is extremely active, and in face of fair receipts is 50 to 60¢ higher than this time a week ago. The order buyers and eastern shippers have been more in evidence this week than for a considerable period and the demand for shipping weights is, therefore, keen. The packers are buying heavily as well and prompt, complete clearance is the order of the day. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$10.05 to \$10.35; good heavy, \$10.25 to \$10.35; rough, \$9.35 to \$9.60; lights, \$10.05 to \$10.30; pigs, \$8.75 to \$10.00; bulk, \$10.05 to \$10.30.

We had another good run in the sheep house this week, there being something over 21,000 registered for the week ending today. The market is active and shows additional price strength at each session. Lambs sold this week up to \$10.55, and they could not be called strictly choice lambs at that. Medium grade lambs are selling from \$10.00 to \$10.25; mutton ewes, \$6.90 to \$7.25; breeding ewes, medium grade, \$8.50 to \$9.00; good to choice breeding ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Aug. 8.

The favorable conditions for sellers existing in the cattle market since the first of last week continue, sales on all kinds fully steady today, exceptions a shade higher on beef steers, including grass cattle. Receipts were 16,000. Scattered showers are assuming the proportions of good rains in some localities, and the general cattle market is taking on an improved tone. Corn-fed steers sold at \$9.25 to \$10.25 to-day. Grass steers sold a shade better than yesterday. The best wintered grass steers sell at \$8.00 and upwards to \$9.00, and straight grass cattle, brought up from Texas this spring, are selling up to \$8.00 or a little better; lightweight steers \$6.50 to \$7.50. Only 7 cars quarantine cattle came in, some middle class Texas fed steers at \$7.25 to \$7.60, and canner cows at \$4.65. Oklahoma grass quarantines are worth \$6.00 to \$7.80. Good cows would sell up to \$7.50, but receipts of cows are very light, nearly all grass fat, sales at \$5.50 to \$6.50; bulls up to \$6.50; veals \$11.00.

Hog receipts were 17,000 head today, and prices ruled strong to 5¢ higher. Light hogs sold at \$9.90, highest price on record for hogs in August at this market, and only 20 cents under the top for this year. Medium weights sold up to \$9.85, heavy hogs \$9.80, bulk \$9.60 to \$9.85. Lard is the only disappointing item in the products trade, which is reflected in the discrimination against heavy weight hogs, now effective, lightweights taking a commanding lead this week.

Stronger prices were paid for sheep and lambs today, lambs' prices having advanced around \$1.25 in the last ten days. Seven cars of choice Idaho lambs sold today at \$11.45, 70 lbs. average, with a 10% sort of feeders out, at \$9.60. Native lambs are generally

coarse, and of heavy weights, some at \$10.60 today. Ewes would bring up to \$7.75, and choice wethers \$8.00. Receipts are 6,000 today, although the uncontained 11 cars of Westerns. Breeding ewes are selling at \$7.75 to \$9.00, a few above this figure.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.

Cattle receipts are increasing slightly, last week's supply being 18,500 head, but the increase as usual at this time of the year is largely made up of Western range cattle. Supplies of corn-fed steers are growing smaller and interest centers chiefly in the rangers. Corn-fed beefs have been steadily growing stronger, and this is especially true of the handy weight steers and yearlings, the latter selling readily at \$10.00@10.25, while it takes choice heavy and medium weight beefs to bring \$9.75@10.00. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-pound beefs sell at \$9.00@9.60 and common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are going at \$8.50@9.00, grassy and half fat yearlings and odds and ends selling at \$6.75@7.75 and on down. Cows and heifers continue to find a ready sale at steady to stronger prices the present range for grass stock being \$4.50@7.50, and the bulk of the butcher and beef stock selling at \$6.00@6.65. Western range beefs are finding a ready sale at strong prices as demand from packers is

(Continued on page 41.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 5, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,822
Kansas City	25,722
Omaha	12,173
East St. Louis	11,181
St. Joseph	7,085
Cudahy	402
Sioux City	2,177
South St. Paul	5,965
New York and Jersey City	6,913
Fort Worth	10,333
Philadelphia	3,652
Pittsburgh	824
Denver	734
Oklahoma City	5,543

HOGS.

Chicago	111,822
Kansas City	39,554
Omaha	48,000
East St. Louis	43,393
St. Joseph	35,067
Cudahy	6,302
Sioux City	23,886
Ottumwa	12,600
Cedar Rapids	7,827
South St. Paul	11,229
New York and Jersey City	19,436
Fort Worth	11,102
Philadelphia	4,779
Pittsburgh	2,334
Denver	5,782
Oklahoma City	4,670

SHEEP.

Chicago	73,667
Kansas City	15,679
Omaha	37,629
East St. Louis	17,264
St. Joseph	8,984
Cudahy	255
Sioux City	3,623
South St. Paul	2,122
New York and Jersey City	49,654
Fort Worth	2,391
Philadelphia	7,438
Pittsburgh	1,445
Denver	4,733
Oklahoma City	148

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 7, 1916.

	Beefes.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,490	4,303	2	4,579
Jersey City	3,556	4,044	30,502	14,857
Central Union	1,597	859	19,128	...
Totals	6,643	9,206	49,654	19,436
Totals last week	7,373	9,430	43,006	16,972

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marvell, Ark.—F. R. Garner, Sr., F. R. Garner, Jr., and Alma Garner are the incorporators of the People's Gin & Ice Company. Capital stock, \$10,000.

New York, N. Y.—H. A. Kaplan, B. L. Lesser and J. Oettinger have incorporated Nollman & Co., Inc., to manufacture butter, cheese and dairy products. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Lackawanna, Erie County, N. Y.—The Dale Mutual Service, Inc., storage and marketing of all farm and dairy products, etc., has been incorporated by Schuyler W. Scutt, Buffalo; Fred A. Tucker, Buffalo, and G. Grover Evans, Lackawanna, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.—The Enterprise Brewery, Inc., to conduct a general brewing and distilling business, manufacture ice, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,275,000. The incorporators are: H. G. Friedmann, 211 Hancock street; P. B. Hanson, 525 Herkimer street, and R. Gibson, 147 Linden street, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Rockwell City, Iowa.—The Pomeroy Creamery Company will erect a new creamery at this point.

Rosalie, Wash.—Buildings of the Guernsey Dairy Company have been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$15,000.

Algiers, La.—An ice plant with a capacity of 50 tons daily will be established by T. M. Street, 913 Teehe street.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The present capacity of the plant of the Ariston Ice & Electric Company will be doubled.

Hannibal, Mo.—Work has been started on the building of a new addition to the M. K. & T. ice house at Hannibal.

Steubenville, Ohio.—The capital stock of the Steubenville Ice Company has been increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Altus, Okla.—The daily capacity of the ice plant of the Altus Ice & Fuel Company will be increased from 60 to 100 tons.

Hartsville, Tenn.—An ice plant with a capacity of from 5 to 10 tons will be built by E. W. Rugg of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montgomery, Ala.—Contract has been let for the erection of an ice cream factory, etc., at 319 Monkton street, by Nathan Kahn.

Burnet, Texas.—The installation is an ice plant with a daily capacity of from ½ to 1 ton is contemplated by the Texas Graphite Company.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Ice house containing about 800 tons of ice of the Lake City Ice & Fuel Company, on West Front street, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The adding of a dry hardening room and the installation of a refrigerating plant is contemplated by the Lindsey Ice Cream Company.

Moberly, Mo.—An ice storage house with a capacity of 1,000 tons and a cold storage warehouse for apples, etc., will be built by the Moberly Artificial Ice Company.

Gurdon, Ark.—An ice factory and electric light system will be established by the Gurdon Electric Company.

Lake Charles, La.—A branch meat storage warehouse will be built at this point by the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Texas, and automatic refrigerating machine installed.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Work is to be started at an early date on the erection of a modern brick cold storage and ice plant at the corner of Avenue C and Walnut street, by the Carey Ice Company.

Wharton, Texas.—Contract has been let for the erection of a cold storage plant, of brick and concrete construction, by the Texas Southern Power Company, successors to the Wharton Ice & Power Company.

New Orleans, La.—The contract for the 70-ton ice plant which is to be erected in the Barataria section by the Grand Isle Railroad Company has been let. The amount invested in the plant will be about \$70,000.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Fire of unknown origin, which started in the east end of stables of the Blue Ribbon Ice, Fuel & Transfer Company, at Themis and Sprigg streets, completely destroyed stables and office of concern.

Winchester, Va.—A five story, 75 x 150 feet, fireproof building, to cost about \$100,000 will be erected by the C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Corp., for additional storage capacity. Present plant has a capacity of 125,000 barrels of apples and 54 tons ice daily.

Danville, Ill.—The ice houses of the Beard Ice Company have been destroyed by fire. The ice houses were the last in the city and will not be rebuilt, as the Beard Company recently started making artificial ice. No more natural ice will be sold in Danville by the present companies. The loss is estimated at \$85,000.

BUTTER AND EGGS IN STORAGE.

With its report on the holdings of butter and eggs, as of August 1, 1916, in 183 commercial cold storage establishments, the office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture at Washington inaugurates its new monthly service on these commodities. The reports on butter and eggs will be similar to the apple storage reports which have been made for the last year and a half. The announcements of the statistics in regard to all three commodities are made possible by the co-operation of cold storage operators. The butter and egg reports, like those on apples, will be made within the first ten days of each month and will give the holdings at the close of the preceding month.

One hundred and eleven firms reported their holdings of butter, showing a total of 87,036,029 pounds, and 167 firms reported their holdings of eggs, with a total of 4,797,185 cases containing thirty dozen each.

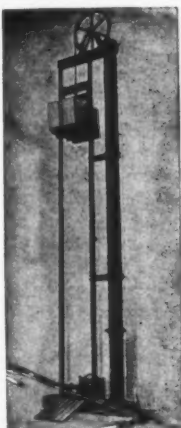
One hundred and one firms storing butter and 153 firms storing eggs reported holdings of both this year and last. These storages report that they hold 4 per cent. more butter and 24.1 per cent. less eggs on August 1 than on the same date a year ago.

REFRIGERATION IN RUSSIA.

During the last few years refrigeration has steadily received more and more attention in Russia. It seemed that a boom in cold storage construction was about to take place when the war broke out. The attention of

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



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We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free. Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

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for use in every department of your business.

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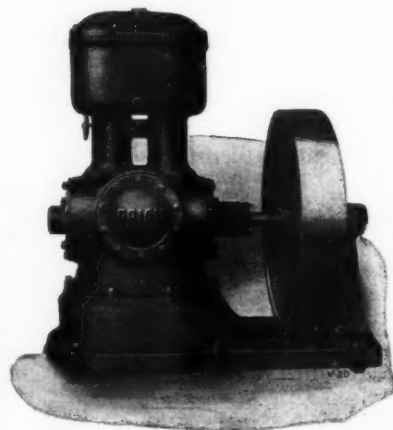
Chicago

The Big Question

before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

The Frick Enclosed Machine embodies the same high class construction that has given all Frick Machinery an unequalled reputation for—

Reliability and Lasting Service



Frick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1872

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dallas, Texas

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Baltimore, Md.

Atlanta, Ga.

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BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Clintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO: D. F. Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whee. Co., Bdwins Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilshury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

the Government had been drawn to the subject; the Agricultural Society had for several years influential committees dealing with the matter; a number of engineers were specializing in the subject; and merchants and others interested in storing perishable products were clamoring for information.

After the first months of the war it was seen that without cold storage the difficulties of supplying the army, especially in summer, were greatly increased, while the civil population is greatly inconvenienced by the want of proper storing facilities. The Government has therefore been forced to undertake the building of a great system of slaughterhouses with refrigerator plants covering eastern and southeastern Russia and western and central Siberia.

A glance at the map of Russia shows the great necessity of cold storage. The comparatively inadequate railway system, the differences of climate, the vast distances between the producing and consuming areas, and, above all, the surplus of every kind of commodity at the times of plenty and the great want at the time of non-production make it necessary to store all these products. The importance of cold storage is now generally accepted in Russia. The Government, municipalities, zemstvos, railways, and individual merchants are only waiting for opportunity, such as the end of the war will bring, to commence building and equipping numbers of cold storage plants.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

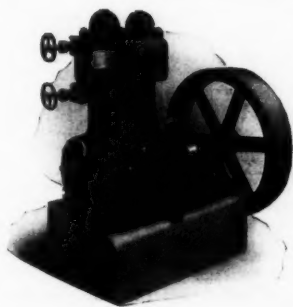
Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to August 9, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 1,550 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,030 lbs.; British Guiana, 700 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,165 lbs.; Colombia, 250 lbs.; Cuba, 1,475 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 635 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 530 lbs.; England, 17,934 lbs.; French Guiana, 10,752 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,150 lbs.; Haiti, 11,685 lbs.; Honduras, 37 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,650 lbs.; Mexico, 4,247 lbs.; Panama, 47,432 lbs.; Spain, 875 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,395 lbs.

EGGS.—British West Indies, 39 dz.; Cuba, 300 dz.; Panama, 30,000 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 109 lbs.; Bermuda, 145 lbs.; British Guiana, 852 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,270 lbs.; Colombia, 108 lbs.; Costa Rica, 24 lbs.; Cuba, 11,141 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 129 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 170 lbs.; French Guiana, 872 lbs.; French West Indies, 260 lbs.; Haiti, 2,246 lbs.; Honduras, 131 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,436 lbs.; Mexico, 1,373 lbs.; Panama, 9,177 lbs.; Peru, 1,562 lbs.; Portugal, 889 lbs.; San Domingo, 152 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 275 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,467 lbs.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

Write for information and prices.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

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DOORS

For Cold Storage
and Freezers



Have you ever examined our
"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

PACKER AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCER.

(Continued from page 16.)

people in this country engaged in the business of producing livestock, perhaps more, whose chief interest, naturally, is to get as much for their cattle as they can.

On the other hand, there are a hundred and one million people in this country who are not interested in what farmers get for their cattle. Their interest is to see how cheap they can buy beef steak, and their purchasing power determines the price that the retailer pays us for our beef and determines the price that we can afford to pay for cattle, and contrary to the popular idea the middleman or packer has little voice in the matter.

You have heard our friends say that they thought they would get more money for cattle if there was more competition in buying. In other words, more firms in the industry, more people to buy cattle. This would, of course, mean if more competition in buying caused higher prices for cattle, more competition in selling would cause beef to be sold cheaper.

This would do two things—narrow the slaughterer's present margin, which is as small as the business can be conducted on, and at the same time increase the cost of doing business by dividing it up into smaller units, with the ultimate result that there would be no margin of profit, and probably the business would be conducted at a loss, which would mean that the survivors would be the people whose income came partially from other business than the slaughtering of beef.

In other words, if our volume of business, or that of any firm, was decreased a third, or 50 per cent., it would not be within the limits of possibility to cut down the expenses so as to make the cost of doing business the same as with the present volume.

False Ideas About Packers' Business.

You heard Mr. Burke read some statistics showing that ten years ago the sales of

Armour & Company aggregated \$200,000,000, while last year, according to our financial statement, they were \$425,000,000 and the other firms more or less in the same proportions.

His argument was that this proved conclusively that we were marching along towards a monopoly and eventually would do practically all of the slaughtering business done in this country. As a matter of fact, ten years ago, that is in the year 1905, Armour & Company slaughtered 1,223,975 cattle, 4,106,954 hogs. In the year 1915 the same Armour & Company houses slaughtered 1,170,128 cattle, 3,508,548 hogs.

On July 27, 1912, the National Packing Company, of which we were part owners, was dissolved and a portion of their business taken over by Armour & Company. The slaughtering in the houses of the National Packing Company, which are now part of Armour & Company, in the year 1915 were 336,165 cattle, 1,098,878 hogs.

These same houses in 1915 killed 265,163 cattle, 1,763,269 hogs, so you will see from these figures that the number of head of animals slaughtered has been a decreasing one since 1905, therefore having decreased 59,000 head, Mr. Burke's conclusion is entirely erroneous and all because he failed to take into account the other classes of business in which Armour & Company are engaged, and the large increase in values.

You heard Judge Wallace, with tears and anger in his voice, bemoan the fate of a poor man whose cattle were shipped from one market to another, and, as he said, "wired on." I am not familiar with the custom of the other firms, but as for Armour & Company, I can say authoritatively that the cattle forwarded from one market to another are not "wired on." It is immaterial to us to what market they go and what they bring.

Statements Which Were Not True.

You have heard the random statements of Congressman Borland, and others, to the effect that although cattle sold so much lower

in the year 1915 than in the year 1914, that beef was no cheaper. I want here to give you these statistics—that the average sold price of beef through all of Armour & Company's branch houses in the United States for the calendar year of 1914 was 12 cents a pound, and the average sold price of beef through the same houses in the year 1915 was 11¼ cents a pound, and the purchase price of all grades and kinds of cattle by Armour & Company for the year 1914 was \$7.12, while in the year 1915 it was \$7.06, a decrease of 6 cents per hundredweight, or less than 1/16 of 1 cent per pound.

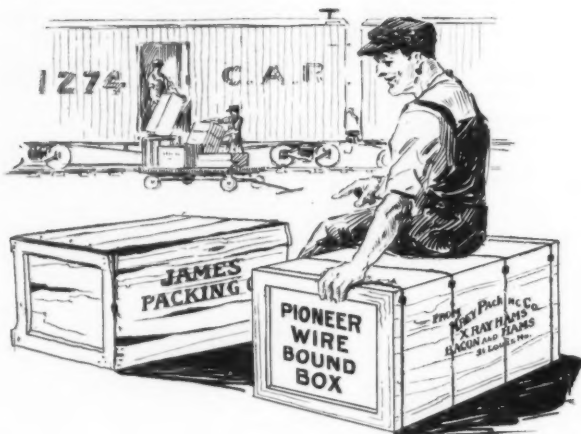
This shows clearly that cattle did NOT sell much lower and beef DID sell much lower. And I want to offer a chart, as made up from our records showing in two colored lines the fluctuations in Armour & Company's purchase for cattle, and the selling price of beef in the United States for the last three years.

You will notice they proceed in lines practically parallel. In other words, if we have bought our cattle too low, we have sold our beef proportionately too low; and I am perfectly free to make this statement, that we have sold our beef to the retail trade of the United States at just as high prices as we could get them to buy it.

Lest there be any confusion in your minds as to how we do our business, I want to say that we do not sell at retail but to the retail butchers. It has been said here that the price at retail does not fluctuate with the price of live cattle. That is a separate branch of the trade and a subject on which we are not posted and have no control over; but I doubt very much if the retail butchers of this country, with the various problems they have to contend with, make more than a fair living out of their business.

More Misstatements Refuted.

The statement has been made that the packers induce shippers to send large quantities of livestock to market Monday and Wednesday for the purpose of depressing



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Two Boxes Tell the Story

HERE'S a test that will show you the relative strength of the ordinary nailed box and Pioneer Wire Bound Boxes.

We'll send you a Pioneer of the size you customarily use. Fill it with your goods. Drop it and the nailed box off your wagon. See which one stands up better.

Strength is just one advantage. Saving in freight—saving in nailing—saving in floor space—saving through elimination of pilfering are some of the others. Pioneers carry any weight from 25 to 500 pounds. Deliveries on the dot.

Write us today for the sample box—let us quote a price that will get the business.

Pioneer Box Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Plants at Crawfordsville, Ind., and East St. Louis, Ill.

prices. I would like to have the members of the committee look at the Monthly Crop Report, published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, January 31, 1916, page 6, showing that during a period of two years 43 per cent. of the weekly receipts of cattle were received on Monday and 34 per cent. on Wednesday and HIGHER prices prevailed on those two days of the week.

My attention has been called to the fact that Judge Wallace filed as part of the record a letter stating that he has instances in the selling of his own cattle at the Kansas City stockyards where two loads would be purchased by one of Armour's buyers, and when he received the account sales from the commission merchant he would find that one of the loads had been sold to Armour & Company and one load sold to the Fowler Packing Company.

This is a very natural transaction, as Armour & Company are owners of the Fowler Packing Company plant, which is perfectly well known to every one in the trade and probably buy most or all of their cattle.

You will recall that Congressman Doolittle, the first day of the hearing, repeated an incident that he was told had happened in the stockyards at Kansas City of a farmer who sold a carload of twenty cattle to the buyer of one firm, which was the only bid he could get, and after the transaction was made this buyer had them weighed in five parcels of four cattle each. Then they were divided among the five large firms.

This statement sounds so absolutely ridiculous and foolish to a livestock man that it hardly seems worth while to refer to it.

There are some thousands of commission firms representing the shippers of cattle in the various stockyards markets who would be perfectly well aware if occurrences of this sort happened, and I will guarantee that not one firm can be produced who can give such evidence.

Tale of Suspicious and Ignorant Minds.

It simply is the idle tale of suspicions and ignorant minds, repeated to people like Congressman Doolittle, who, not being familiar with the business, repeated them again before this Congress.

I recall that some one stated at the last hearing that the Garfield report was colored. I don't know what was meant by stating the report was "colored," but I do know that it was an absolutely accurate report, made by an accountant and statistician of the greatest ability it has ever been my privilege to meet. Prof. E. Dana Durand, afterwards, I believe, Director of the Census.

The fact of the depression in business in 1915 is well known to every business man.

I will mention a few facts and statistics indicating the depressed conditions:

The Depressed Conditions in 1915.

1. The deposits in savings banks during 1915 increased only \$61,000,000, compared with increases of \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in previous years.

2. Failures in business as shown by the statement of Dun were much greater in 1914 and 1915 than in any year since 1893. Bradstreet, in their Review of Saturday, January 8, 1916, on page 19, speak of the fall of 1914 and spring of 1915 as the worst in the country's history.

3. Roger W. Babson's charts of business conditions show a depression beginning May, 1913, and ending about September, 1915. This corresponds to the time the cattle men claim the business was bad.

4. The charts of general business conditions, gotten out by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for the first three months of 1915, show a large part of the country, particularly the South, New England and the East and the West suffering from conditions that are classed as "poor." The balance of the country is classed as "fair." The chart for July 17, 1915, shows some improvement, but the greater part of the country is classed as "fair."

The statistics as to employment, gotten out by the New York State Labor Department, March, 1916, show for the first four months 1915, compared with June, 1914, only

from 92 per cent. to 95 per cent. as many employees at work and earning from 91 per cent. to 95 per cent. as much money.

How Beef Business Is Conducted.

Perhaps a word or two would be interesting as to how the beef business is conducted:

The receipts of cattle at the large markets determine the aggregate purchases of the slaughterer. Droughts, weather conditions, feeding conditions, the natural season of maturity, and a hundred and one other causes affect the receipts of livestock from week to week, and, therefore, the weekly supply of dressed beef is uneven.

It is impractical and impossible to store livestock at market, and equally impossible to keep refrigerated beef on hand more than a few days; therefore, the receipts of cattle each week determine the quantity of beef that is shipped each week, and the quantity of beef shipped largely determines the price at which it can be sold. Of course, exceptional weather conditions, varying receipts of other food products—like eggs, poultry, fruit, fish, vegetables in the various seasons, affect the quantity of beef that is eaten.

It is safe to say that 99 per cent. of the refrigerated beef that is shipped by the large firms is unsold at the time of shipment. No fixed selling price can be put on it, based on its cost; it has to go forward consigned to hundreds of markets to be sold for the best price it will bring, no more no less, but it must be sold promptly on arrival or within a few days thereafter, while it is in a fresh condition.

It is a fundamental fact in the beef business that it must be sold while it is fresh, and a price must be made that will induce the retail dealer to buy it while it is fresh. We know by experience that a little increase in the price of beef has an immediate effect in reducing the quantity that the retailer will purchase, and a decrease in the price has an immediate effect in increasing the consumption. The beef market is, therefore, the highest price at which the beef can be moved into consumption while it is fresh.

Packer Must Force Sales.

When the packer is face to face with the condition of a sluggish trade where he is obliged to make concessions in the selling price in order to remove the beef, which frequently happens, he naturally tries to buy his cattle at lower prices in line with the new market conditions, and has not a demand for as many cattle as usual, which occasions what is termed in the trade a "glut" in the market, and cattle in order to be sold have to be sold at a concession in price to stimulate the demand.

This is a condition the packer is not responsible for, nor is the livestock shipper, because he has no guide as to the selling conditions. These facts seemed quite obvious at the first hearing of your committee, and after the hearing was over, I discussed this feature with the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, and suggested that what the livestock shipper needed was first hand and accurate information as to selling conditions of beef in the large centers, and with that in view further suggested that their bureau might have representatives in these markets who would keep themselves thoroughly informed and post a representative at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for instance, who could disseminate the information through livestock journals and commission firms so that the livestock shippers might vary their shipments according to the demand, instead of shipping without knowledge as at present.

Real Effect of a Market Glut.

The livestock people from their testimony seem to be under the impression that a glut in the livestock market is favorable to the packer, while, as a matter of fact, it is always preceded by a glut in the beef market, which occasions a heavy loss to the packer, and with continued heavy receipts of livestock, may mean several weeks of losses to the packer before normal conditions reassert themselves.

As a matter of fact, reasonably stable

prices would be most satisfactory for the cattle shipper, the slaughterer and the retailer were it possible to secure them, but under the present haphazard method of marketing livestock, such condition is impossible.

In closing, I might say that the Secretary of Agriculture told me a week ago that he had approved this recommendation, and had asked for a small appropriation to carry it out, which I most earnestly hope Congress will grant him, and I think this will remove, in a large measure, the dissatisfaction with market conditions.

The Agricultural Department.

Looking further to the future, the Secretary also informed me of the great work the department is doing towards the eradication and control of contagious diseases among livestock, the opening of government lands for pasture, encouraging sections of the country to raise livestock in increasing numbers where the soil and weather conditions make it favorable and where at the present time very little is done in this line. All these factors will tend to reduce the cost of raising livestock, and in this work I know the Department is ably seconded by all of the State universities in the country.

As an illustration of the expense put upon the community, our firm alone last year suffered a loss of \$1,100,000 on post-mortem condemnations of livestock that was thought to be healthy in the ante-mortem inspection, and this, of course, is infinitesimal, compared to the losses to livestock through disease, the figures for which I have seen amount to \$170,000,000 annually.

Why Not Investigate the Livestock Man?

I assume it is well-known to all of you that the present prices of livestock are very remunerative to the producers. Congressman Kent informed me a fortnight ago that his partner, Mr. Burke, had advised him that the last cattle they sold showed them a profit of \$30 per head.

I think it would be just as reasonable for the packers to ask Congress to make an investigation of Mr. Burke and a thousand of other shippers who are making such a good profit on their cattle this year, as it is for Congressman Borland to want the packers investigated for the unfavorable conditions of last year.

I would like to point out to Congressman Borland that the same five firms buying cattle this year at these very remunerative prices to the producer, are the same five firms he complained of last year, and the reasons for the high prices today are the same as the reasons for the low prices of a year ago, namely "conditions."

In a nutshell, owing to the industrial conditions last year, it was not possible to market as many cattle as were marketed at any higher prices, while this year, owing to improved industrial conditions, more cattle are being marketed at much higher prices.

PRICES TO LOWER, THINKS REDFIELD.

In the opinion of Secretary of Commerce Redfield the apex of prices in this country had been reached. He issued a public statement to this effect on July 25. He thinks the change is being brought about by greater efficiency on the part of the American manufacturer, especially in lowering of production cost and better engineering methods. The drop will be slow but gradual, in his opinion. He said:

"The situation reminds me of a certain mountain range I know of. You climb gradually for a long time until finally you reach the summit. Instead of finding a descent starting immediately, you find a wide tableland which goes along practically level for a considerable distance. But finally the descent begins.

"It should be understood that the price of each particular article, whether food or other material, is governed by its own peculiar conditions. While the summit has been reached on all the articles, I think, the drop in prices will be more rapid with some than with others.

Chicago Section

If a cat has nine lives, how many has Villa?

Hell hath no fury like a weather prophet scorned.

Nitrate of soda has come into its own—in the packing business.

Broiled-to-a-finish rooster, hen and chicken were in evidence on Monday last.

Now we are to have a wheat famine, according to expert—calamity—dope.

The fresh air lunatic has at last "dried up." Nary a peep outa him for a month.

Of course both candidates are O. K., depending from which hill-top you view them.

Bubbly Creek is again being investigated. "Conduct unbecoming a river," or something like that.

Don't forget to bring your raft "Down where the Wurzbarger flows" on October 9, 10 and 11.

Chicago's drinking water is beginning to taste like it had died and had not been properly embalmed.

They are all going to be at Cincinnati intent upon having the usual good time—business and pleasure mixed.

It's all a mistake, Lige! You don't have to swear when you're playing golf. Playing at it, however, is different.

Don't forget! When they cart you out to the cemetery it's no rehearsal. You don't come back; you're through!

Quite an exhibit at the beaches of wish-bones and drumsticks; also a goodly sprinkling of "mixed" and "heavy" packing.

Most successful men start somewhere, somehow. Robert H. Hunter's starting point was baking a baker. Novel idea for Bob.

There are some Congressmen who should be chased back to the tall grass, or the factory, from whence they came. Squir'l food.

Nearly afraid to mention it out loud lest he return, but old Torrid Wave left town on Tuesday. Again we give thanks—and wear furs.

Rully, it would seem that in strikes affecting the operation of public transportation facilities this third party should have something to say.

Any guy who could be mayor of Chicago and refrain from swearing does not belong on this mundane sphere. He belongs in Saint Peter's hosts.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 5, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.52 cents per pound.

Dead wrong! Newspaper headline reads thusly: "Looking into the city water supply." Should read, "Looking onto the city water supply." Another case of the puzzling use of the letters i and o.

There does not seem to be the old-time enthusiasm over the coming presidential election, as in former times, except amongst those who expect to get something out of it.

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation W. L. Gregson says: "A weather increase in hog marketings served to bring on a good decline in live hog prices, but the effect was neutral on cash product and only fleeting on futures. The consummation of large European sales had a healthy after effect on values, and with the weaker holders out of the situation the tone was much improved. It seems to us conditions point to the highest levels of the year for hogs with quality, and that it is needless to argue as to whether the product will follow the hogs, with the consumption ahead of production for the balance of the packing year."

W. G. Press & Company say: "The prices for provision futures are knocking at the door of 1910 record prices for hog products. In 1910 ribs sold up to \$14.12, lard at \$14.25 and pork at \$26.75. Today September ribs are selling at \$14.02, lard at \$13.22 and pork at \$25.90. The top on hogs in 1910 was \$11.20, against \$10.45 today. In 1910 we had a hog shortage which was the cause of the high price. So far this year in eleven markets we have received 6 million more hogs than for the same period in 1910, 4 million more than 1914 and 2 million more than last year. Therefore, it will be noted that even with the liberal supply the demand has been

of such volume this year that we are likely to see even higher prices than we had in 1910. Industrial conditions in this country this year are far in excess of any former period, creating a big demand for home consumption. The war has also brought a big demand for product. It is reported that the Belgian Relief took between 15 and 20 million pounds of lard on their last order, and while the stock of lard on August 1 was fairly liberal, these kind of orders will soon wipe out any surplus. We look for a decrease in the stock of lard from now on until the winter packing season. The last of August, all of September and part of October are usually good months for lard trade. We understand that pork is being stripped quite freely and with the light stock of pork on hand on August 1, we would not be surprised to see our stock of pork practically wiped out on September 1. We can soon look for a demand for ribs from the South, and with our present stock of ribs, any demand from the South would make the stock look very light. With corn at almost famine prices and the government report yesterday further advancing the price, we can hardly look for any reduction in the price of hog products for the present at least. Of course, a basis for the prices for the winter crop of hogs will establish itself from heavy receipts, which will probably start in October, and there will no doubt be quite a drop in prices, and provisions will naturally sympathize as is usually the case before the winter packing season. While the present high prices for lard, ribs and pork can be reasoned as logical, owing to the condition of the trade and the high prices for corn, very sudden reactions can take place."

PACKINGHOUSE VETERAN RETIRES.

William E. Pierce, for many years superintendent of the Chicago plant of Armour & Company, and the man who planned and built the new Armour plant in Argentina, the finest in the world, has retired from active service and will spend his remaining days in ease at a home he has purchased in Los Angeles, Cal. He was given a farewell dinner previous to his departure from

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Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

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PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

Chicago, at which his former associates among Armour executives were present. He retires on a pension after 37 years of continuous and arduous service for his firm. Concerning his career the Armour Magazine says:

Last September Mr. Pierce returned to Chicago from La Plata, Argentina, where for five years he had been engaged in selecting a site, drawing up plans, and supervising construction of the new packing plant now in operation under the management of H. E. Finney and known as Armour Frigorifico de la Plata.

The locating and building of this great structure, in a strange land—thousand miles from the base of supplies and authoritative information—is considered an accomplishment of which any man might well be proud.

The retirement of Mr. Pierce closes a long and very creditable record of active service with Armour & Company. Having entered the ranks at the bottom 37 years ago, and forged his way to the front by dint of industry, perseverance and loyalty, Mr. Pierce's career has been typical of hundreds of other men in the past fifty years who have entered at the bottom and builded careers and en-

viable reputations within the Armour ranks.

He came with Philip D. Armour in 1879 and went to work on the billing desk in the old Washington street office. This, of course, was a particularly fortunate place for a young man of sterling qualities to get a job in those days.

Just as old Faneuil Hall, Boston, is historically regarded as the cradle of American Liberty, so this old Washington street office of Armour & Company may be regarded as the narrow cradle in which was nursed to maturity the vast food-manufacturing and distributing organization now represented in the house of Armour.

In those days there were only two Armour plants—Chicago and Kansas City. There were, of course, no refrigerator cars and no distributing branch house system. The first Armour branch house was not established in New York in 1884.

To illustrate the concentrated nature of the business organization at that time we may mention that in this office were the desks of Philip D. Armour, Joseph Armour, C. M. Favorite, and John C. Black. Working under this peerless leadership, as boys and junior clerks, were Wm. E. Pierce, E. E. Chandler, W. A. Patterson, H. P. Bogg, E. Wilson and T. J. Connors.

Mr. Pierce was soon made timekeeper of the Chicago plant, which led naturally to his promotion to the position of paymaster.

In 1890 Mr. Pierce was made superintendent of the beef house in Chicago plant under George Sunderland, plant superintendent. Sunderland died and was succeeded by S. S. Conway, who, eight years later, left the service.

Wm. E. Pierce then succeeded as superintendent of Chicago plant, which position he held until, in 1910, he left for Buenos Aires.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 31.....	18,488	1,234	38,074	17,701
Tuesday, Aug. 1.....	2,840	1,635	15,594	16,831
Wednesday, Aug. 2.....	17,751	1,809	33,354	19,089
Thursday, Aug. 3.....	3,354	1,322	22,097	11,202
Friday, Aug. 4.....	1,965	509	12,624	9,152
Saturday, Aug. 5.....	253	190	8,902	6,142
Total last week.....	45,651	6,099	131,355	80,717
Previous week.....	31,348	6,831	102,352	63,693
Cor. week, 1915.....	39,161	6,094	125,449	71,545
Cor. week, 1914.....	31,750	4,548	64,496	47,654

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 31.....	3,355	...	5,420	...
Tuesday, Aug. 1.....	1,040	...	1,782	2,261
Wednesday, Aug. 2.....	3,270	...	5,220	1,842
Thursday, Aug. 3.....	1,946	23	3,587	2,202
Friday, Aug. 4.....	1,102	6	2,653	1,345
Saturday, Aug. 5.....	116	...	853	...
Total last week.....	10,829	29	19,515	7,650
Previous week.....	8,331	82	16,016	4,237
Cor. week, 1915.....	9,308	162	25,082	1,900
Cor. week, 1914.....	14,481	195	22,212	8,582

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 5, 1916.....	1,390,224	5,274,195	2,159,234
Same period, 1915.....	1,312,280	4,506,401	1,891,366

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points: Week ending Aug. 5, 1916.....	470,000
Previous week.....	395,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	383,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	220,000
Total year to date.....	18,180,000
Same period, 1915.....	16,184,000
Same period, 1914.....	13,936,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 5, 1916.....	142,500	377,300	184,700
Previous week.....	111,900	300,500	167,400
Same period, 1915.....	125,100	284,700	192,800
Same period, 1914.....	98,000	153,000	161,400

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Aug. 5, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	4,293,000	3,838,000
Hogs.....	15,162,000	12,949,000
Sheep.....	5,447,000	5,347,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 5, 1916:	
Armour & Co.....	17,100
Swift & Co.....	13,300
Wilson & Co.....	9,800
Morris & Co.....	8,900
Hammond Co.....	7,900
Western P. Co.....	11,900
Anglo-American.....	6,300
Independent P. Co.....	8,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	3,500
Roberts & Onke.....	3,800
Brennan P. Co.....	3,100
Miller & Hart.....	3,300
Others.....	14,200
Totals.....	116,200
Total last week.....	99,000
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	105,200
Total corresponding week, 1914.....	42,400
Total for 1916 to date.....	4,522,800
Corresponding period, 1915.....	4,194,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.20	\$9.55	\$7.50	\$10.50
Previous week.....	9.30	9.65	7.50	10.45
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.25	9.85	6.70	9.05
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.75	8.50	5.45	8.20
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	8.50	4.50	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.15	7.98	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.75	7.43	3.50	6.40

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$9.00@10.40
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@10.00
Fair to good steers.....	7.50@8.50
Range steers.....	7.50@8.25
Stockers and feeders.....	6.50@7.90
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.00
Fair to good cows.....	5.50@7.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.40@7.25
Cutters.....	3.90@5.25

Canners.....	3.50@4.50
Bologna bulls.....	6.00@6.35
Good to prime calves.....	10.50@12.40
Heavy calves.....	8.50@10.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$9.85@10.15
Fair to fancy light.....	9.75@10.00
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.....	9.80@10.10
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.....	9.80@10.10
Heavy mixed packing.....	9.15@9.60
Rough heavy mixed packing.....	9.00@9.25
Pigs, fair to good.....	8.25@9.40
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	9.25@9.80

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$8.25@9.25
Breeding yearling ewes.....	8.50@9.50
Fair to choice ewes.....	6.25@7.75
Breeding ewes.....	7.50@8.25
Wethers, fair to choice.....	7.00@8.40
Western lambs.....	10.25@11.50
Native lambs.....	9.50@11.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$25.00	\$25.25	\$24.92	\$25.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.92	12.95	12.90	12.95
October.....	12.90	12.97	12.90	12.97
December.....	12.62	12.67	12.62	12.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	13.60	13.70	13.60	13.70
October.....	13.40	12.42	13.37	13.42

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	25.30	25.50	25.27	25.45
October.....	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.97	13.00	12.80	12.90
October.....	13.02	13.02	12.85	12.95
December.....	12.70	12.72	12.60	12.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	13.72	13.72	13.52	13.70
October.....	13.50	13.50	13.27	13.37

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	25.00	25.85	25.60	25.80
October.....	25.20	25.20	25.00	25.05
December.....	22.90	22.90	22.75	22.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.85	13.12	12.85	13.12
October.....	12.90	13.15	12.90	13.12
December.....	12.70	12.90	13.67	12.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	13.75	13.97	13.75	13.97
October.....	13.50	13.72	13.50	13.72

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	25.80	26.05	25.80	26.00
October.....	24.70	25.00	24.70	25.00
December.....	22.80	23.05	22.80	23.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	13.17	13.25	13.15	13.20
October.....	13.20	13.27	13.15	13.20
December.....	13.00	13.00	12.90	12.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	14.02	14.02	13.90	14.00
October.....	13.80	13.80	13.62	13.72

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	26.25	26.50	26.20	26.50
October.....	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.85
December.....	23.30	23.42	23.30	23.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	13.27	13.55	13.27	13.55
October.....	13.27	13.57	13.27	13.57
December.....	13.00	13.12	13.00	13.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	14.42	14.42	14.10	14.22
October.....	13.80	14.17	13.80	13.95

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	26.55	26.60	26.47	26.47
October.....	26.20	26.20	25.85	25.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	13.60	13.60	13.42	13.42
October.....	13.60	13.65	13.47	13.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	14.27	14.32	14.20	14.20
October.....	14.00	14.00	13.87	13.87

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirlon Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@33
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12 1/2
Corned Flanks.....	18	@25 1/2
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	25	@12 1/2
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Legs, fancy.....	22	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@35
Chops, French, each.....	12 1/2	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12 1/2	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@28
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	22	@24
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenders.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	18	@18
Spare Ribs.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Hocks.....	11	@12 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	4	@7
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	25	@25
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	28	@28
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	25	@25
Kips.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2

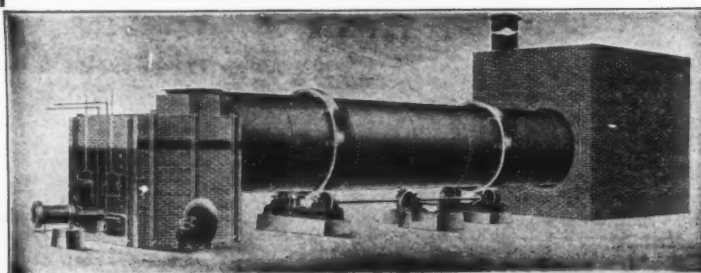
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Business Chances

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OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

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Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15
Good native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Helpers, good	12 @ 13
Cows	9 1/2 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	17
Fore Quarters, choice	12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	34
Steer Loins, No. 1	24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	30
Steer Loins, No. 2	19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	28
Cow Loins	13
Cow Short Loins	18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	15
Steer Butts, No. 3	16 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Strip Loins, No. 3	14 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1	18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	11
Rolls	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 1	15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	14 1/2
Cow Rounds	12
Flank Steak	15
Rump Butts	11 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 1	10 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	10 1/4
Cow Chucks	8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	10 1/4
Steer Plates	10
Medium Plates	10
Briskets, No. 1	13
Briskets, No. 2	11
Shoulder Clods	9
Steer Navel Ends	9
Cow Navel Ends	8 1/2
Fore Shanks	7 1/2
Hind Shanks	6 1/4
Hanging Tenderloins	12
Trimnings	11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7
Hearts	9
Tongues	17
Sweetbreads	22
Ox Tail, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2
Livers	7
Kidneys, each	5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcasses, Veal	12 @ 14 1/2
Light Carcasses	17 1/2 @ 18
Good Carcasses	18 1/2 @ 19
Good Saddle	20 @ 21
Medium Racks	12
Good Racks	14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/2
Sweetbreads	45
Calf Livers	21
Heads, each	25

Lambs.

Good Calf Lambs	18
Round Dressed Lambs	20
Saddles, Calf	19
R. D. Lamb Fores.	18
Calf Lamb Fores.	17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	14
Good Sheep	15
Medium Saddles	15 1/2
Good Saddles	17
Good Fores	13
Medium Racks	11
Mutton Legs	16 1/2
Mutton Loins	15
Mutton Stew	8
Sheep Tongues, each	10 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	25

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	16 1/2
Pork Loins	18 1/2
Leaf Lard	13
Tenderloins	32
Spare Ribs	8 1/2
Butts	15 1/2
Hocks	10
Trimnings	10 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	14 1/2
Tails	7 1/2
Snouts	6
Pigs' Feet	4
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	9
Cheek Meat	9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 3
Neck Bones	3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	13 1/2
Pork Hearts	9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	6
Pork Tongues	14
Slip Bones	5
Tail Bone	6
Brains	5 1/2
Backfat	12 1/2
Hams	17
Calas	12 1/2

Bellies	17
Shoulders	13 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11
Choice Bologna	12
Frankfurters	13 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	10 1/2
Tongue	15
Mixed Sausage	13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	17 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15
Oxford Lean Butts	22 1/2
Polish Sausage	12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14
Farm Sausage	17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	13 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	20 1/2
Luncheon Roll	17 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	14 1/2
Jellied Roll	18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	27 1/2
German Salami	26
Italian Salami (new goods)	27 1/2
Holsteiner	19
Mettwurst	18 1/2
Farmer	22

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitta	1.00
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 7.70
Pork link, kitta	2.00 @ 10.45
Pork link, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 10.45
Polish sausage, kitta	2.20 @ 8.80
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.80
Frankfurters, kitta	2.30 @ 8.80
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.30 @ 8.80
Blood sausage, kitta	2.00 @ 7.70
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 7.70
Liver sausage, kitta	2.00 @ 7.70
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 7.70
Head Cheese, kitta	2.00 @ 7.70
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	20.00

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	21.50
Plate Beef	21.00
Prime Mess Beef	21.00
Mess Beef	20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	22.50
Mess Pork	28.00
Clear Fat Backs	28.00
Family Back Pork	29.00
Bean Pork	24.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.	14 1/2
Pure lard, refined, per lb. tes.	13 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	11 1/2
Lard, compound	11 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	82
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.	13 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	17
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	16 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	16 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	13 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2
Extra Short Clears	15 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	15 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	16 1/2
Butts	12 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	19 1/2
Skinned Hams	21 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	14
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	19 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	19 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	16 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	27

Dried Beef Insides	31
Dried Beef Knuckles	27
Dried Beef Outsides	27
Regular Botted Hams	27
Smoked Botted Hams	28 1/2
Botted Calas	19 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	19 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set	15
Beef export rounds	24
Beef middles, per set	45
Beef weans, per piece	10
Beef weans, large	7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	75
Hog casings, free of salt	50
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	16
Hog bungs, large	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	6
Hog bungs, narrow	3
Hog stomachs, per piece	4
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.90 @ 3.00
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.65
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.40 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12 1/2%	2.90 @ 2.95
Ground tankage, 11%	2.85 @ 2.90
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.85 @ 2.90
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.75 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	2.20 @ 2.25
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @ 23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	140.00 @ 150.00
Horns, black, per ton	29.00 @ 30.00
Horns, striped, per ton	29.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	50.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	50.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	13.20
Prime steam, loose	12.95
Leaf	15
Compound	11
Neutral lard	13 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @ 10 1/2
Tallow	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Grease, yellow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 11
Linsed, bbls.	72 @ 75
Corn oil, loose	6 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime City	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prime Country	7 1/2 @ 8
Packers' Prime	8 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8 1/2
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Crackling	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 7
Brown	6 @ 6 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	43 1/2 @ 45
Glycerine, dynamite	37 1/2 @ 40
Glycerine, crude soap	21 @ 24
Glycerine, candle	26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	68 @ 69
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 @ 68
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05 @ 1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.20 @ 1.25
Red oak lard tierces	1.45 @ 1.47 1/2
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @ 1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops	1.90 @ 2.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @ 15
Borax	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sugar	—
White, clarified	—
Plantation, granulated	7 1/2
Yellow, clarified	7 1/2
Salt	—
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37
Prices f. o. b. Chicago.	—

Retail Section

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

The thirty-first annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America took place this week at Omaha, Neb. It began with entertainments for delegates and ladies on Monday evening. On Tuesday the opening sessions of the convention were held, with addresses of welcome by Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, and President V. F. Kuncel, of the Omaha association, and responses by President Arthur S. Pickering, of Cleveland. Sessions continued through Thursday, with a variety of events on the entertainment programme, including a banquet at the Hotel Rome, the official headquarters.

NO MEAT FOR BERLIN DIPLOMATS.

Advices from Berlin state that not even the American Ambassador to Germany is now able to obtain meat for dinners and luncheons which he gives to friends and members of the diplomatic corps in Berlin. Along with this news came a menu card of James W. Gerard's luncheon on July 4. Not only was there no meat served at this luncheon, but there was a scarcity of vegetables.

The luncheon was given at the Adlon Hotel in honor of the birthday of the United States. Following tomato soup, turbot with spinach was served. Then came carrots and green peas. Omelet with fresh mushrooms came next, and then there were ice cream and strawberries. Meat cannot now be obtained in Germany, the writer of the letter said.

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY FAILS.

The news from Hutchinson, Kan., that the co-operative delivery system installed at that place some time ago and given a thorough trial has been abandoned, is rather disquieting, says the Inter State Grocer. Reports from other towns where the central system of delivery has been in operation, have been exceedingly optimistic, most of them being successful from every angle, the retailers saving money and the consumers receiving an adequate service, equal to, if not more efficient than under the old individual delivery system.

Actual details of just why this plan failed at Hutchinson are lacking, but among other reasons given are that the upkeep of the automobiles was too heavy and that the men engaged as drivers and helpers were not competent.

The first reason does not appear to be worthy of serious consideration, as even where only one auto delivery wagon is used under the individual delivery system, it has been found that it is less expensive than a horse and wagon, service considered. As to the other reason, it is possible that where a contractor is furnishing the delivery service, he might be tempted to employ incompetent men to man the automobiles in order to make an added profit.

Reading between the lines, however, it looks as though the retailers were unable to

secure the right kind of co-operation from the consumers and that there were enough retailers in Hutchinson who did not enter into the co-operative delivery agreement to make it rather warm for those who did by adhering to the old plan of making deliveries at the beck and call of the consumers. In other words, the retailers who seriously attempted to place their delivery systems on an efficiency basis found themselves at a disadvantage when competing with those who were willing to make deliveries at any hour of the day.

One serious stumbling block in the path of the successful operation of a co-operative delivery system lies in the fact that it might be a difficult matter to get every retailer in a town to enter into the co-operative agreement. No doubt it can be done, and as a matter of fact is being done in the smaller towns, but the larger places present a different problem.

Generally some will be found in the latter places who, for selfish reasons, will not join a co-operative delivery organization. They figure that if they stay out of the organization they will be able to make capital out of it by assuring consumers that they are prepared to make deliveries at almost a moment's notice, providing a service whereby the housewife may have any small order delivered in an emergency. This results in demoralization in the ranks of the central delivery retailers, who are tempted to break the rules in order to hold their trade.

The result of the experiment at Hutchinson, says the Inter State Grocer, seems to demonstrate that while the co-operative delivery system may be made a success in the smaller towns where practically every retailer joins and adheres to the rules, it has not as yet been brought to a stage where it can be successfully conducted in the larger places, where "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost" is too often the rule.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. C. Redman has disposed of his South Main street meat market in Princeton, Ind., to G. A. Blemley.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles H. Shattuck, who conducts a meat and grocery market at 485 Central street, Springfield, Mass. Liabilities, \$1,547.82, and assets, \$1,100.

William T. O'Reilly and Sherwood R. Dickman, who conduct a meat market in Carthage, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Wilson Bergstresser has closed his meat market at Bancroft, S. D.

Raney & Knowlton have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at White Plains, Mo., by Knowlton & Lapham.

The meat and grocery business in Eldon, Mo., formerly conducted by Milliren & Tracy, is now owned by J. E. Milliren.

A meat market will be opened in Taylor, N. D., by George Davis.

Ralph Rice has reopened his butcher shop in Perry, Kan.

Fire of unknown origin burned to the ground the meat market of W. C. Smith in Muskegon, Mich.

Justus H. Voehl, formerly in the provision business, died at his home, 264 Midwood street, Brooklyn, N. Y., after a long illness.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Johnson City, Ill., by N. Kealy & Company.

A meat market will be opened in Jeanerette, La., by Felix Scherznayder.

W. Friedman has succeeded the firm of Friedman Bros., in Temecula, Cal.

The Commonwealth Mercantile & Investment Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated by W. W. Brown, Alfred M. Simpson and John Halloman, to deal in meats and groceries.

The first annual banquet of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Birmingham, Ala., was held at the Hillman Hotel, Thursday evening, July 27.

O. E. Buck is about to have a new market erected at Sixth avenue and Summer street, Grinnell, Iowa.

H. W. Brucks, H. D. Fagg and Chester Luke have opened the Central Grocery and Meat Market at 14 Third avenue, S. W., Aberdeen, S. D.

The W. T. Nance meat market at Onksdale, Wash., was recently visited by burglars. Only about \$7 was taken from the till.

Mueller Bros. have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Oakland, Cal.

D. Hajak has disposed of his meat market at Verdigris, Neb.

C. B. Watson has been succeeded in the meat business at Fulton, Kan., by Roy Mealman.

Gehris & Presscorn have discontinued their meat business at West Point, Neb.

A. J. & R. J. Burrows have engaged in the meat business at 221 North Washington street, Owosso, Mich., as the Palace Meat Market.

A meat market will be opened in Springfield, Ill., by George Wolf.

Brundage & Prough have disposed of their meat market in Dodge City, Kan.

W. E. Dacus has sold his meat market in Quinton, Okla., to his brother, H. D. Dacus.

A meat market will be opened in Hominy, Okla., by John Bolton.

Adolph Pose, of Marshalltown, Iowa, has formed an organization to conduct a wholesale and retail meat and provision business.

Buehler Bros.' meat market at Winona, Wis., has been closed.

The meat and grocery business in Excelsior Springs, Mo., formerly conducted by C. C. Whitsit, has been purchased by J. W. Coen.

H. L. Braddy is the successor to the meat firm of Dickson & Dunham in Beloit, Kan.

A meat market will be opened in Pana, Ill., by W. F. Schloz.

Ernest Boyd has taken over the meat market in Palestine, Tex., formerly conducted by Boyd Bros.

Rae & Hatfield, Inc., wholesale dealer in fruit and poultry at 317 Washington street, New York, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$10,415 and assets of \$15,000.

The Olean Producers' Market on North street, Olean, N. Y., has been opened to the public.

The market of W. E. Higgings, 41 Saratoga avenue, Mechanicville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

William Klinger and Charles Henkle, who conduct a meat market at 101 East Tremont avenue, New York, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$3,721; assets, \$1,355.

Edward Montbriand has sold his poultry business in Somerset, Wis., to Donald Breault.

Charles Dorais, whose meat market on Third street, Marquette, Mich., was burned out some time ago, has opened up for business again.

A meat market will be opened in Jeanerette, La., by P. H. Delhoussage.

George Adams has succeeded the Morrison Meat Market at Morrison, Okla.

The meat market at Hampshire, Ill., conducted by A. Hoffman has been closed. It is reported that he will open a market in Gilberts, Ill.

A meat and grocery market will be opened at Main and Laurel streets, Fort Bragg, Cal., by LeBrandon & Mahlman.

A meat market will be opened at Ira, Ill., by M. E. Leffler.

Soll Bros. will open a meat market on Main street, Park River, N. D.

The meat firm of Stodola & Filipi have recently purchased the site next to their place of business in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and will erect a large building, into which they will move their business.

John Bartak will open a meat and grocery business at Necedah, Wis.

Bert Lampman bought the meat market of Arthur Baumgartner at Shell Lake, Wis.

A meat and grocery market will be opened at Baraboo, Wis., by Henry Potterville.

George Henry bought the meat market in Burlington, Wis., formerly conducted by Mac Daniels.

William Kortendick bought a meat market in East Troy, Wis.

A meat market will be opened in Gilman, Wis., by a Mr. Lablaugh.

Arthur Rowland bought a meat market in Charlotte, Iowa.

John H. Krohnke and August Wiegand opened a meat market at Schleswig, Iowa.

Roy McCausland will open a meat market at Osseo, Minn.

R. L. Barley and Charles Henry bought the meat market in Hannibal, Mo., formerly conducted by Jessick Bros.

Charles Hall sold his interest in the Sanitary Meat Market, Grant, Neb., to William Gould.

Charles Currentt bought the meat market in Vesta, Neb., from John Siegeson.

Jesse Everhart has sold his meat market in Halliday, N. D., to Peter Ripple.

Charles Huber bought the meat market of Schwankl & Witt, in Wyndmere, N. D.

Seth and John E. Hetland have purchased a meat market in Hetland, S. D.

Hexter & Strause, who for the past eleven years have occupied the southwest corner of Park and Morrison streets, Portland, Ore., with a meat and fish market, will erect a five-story building, into which they will move their business. J. H. Constantine will conduct a grocery market in connection with their meat market.

Walter S. Thompson, a meat dealer, died at his home, 620 Norfolk street, Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Thompson has been associated in business for the past 15 years with his father, Alvan M. Thompson, who is the proprietor of the S. F. Woodbury Meat Company.

Michael J. Burke, for many years in the meat business, died at his home on Orchard street, Adams, Mass., after a long sickness. Mr. Burke was 54 years old and is survived by one daughter.

RETAILERS AND LEGISLATION.

The retail merchants of Kansas propose to see that the legislature of that State does not pass any laws inimical to the retailers, and that bills favoring the interests of this class receive the united support of the merchants at the coming session, the "Kansas Legislative League" have recently been organized with nine organizations in its membership, says the Inter State Grocer.

At the initial meeting A. I. Olinger, secretary of the Kansas Retailers' Association, was made temporary secretary of the league and H. L. Winey, of Lawrence, temporary president. The objects of the league are outlined by Secretary Olinger as follows:

"The purpose of the league will be to co-operate in promoting just legislation, and opposing unjust legislation, as it may effect the business interests of the State of Kansas. The organizations represented at the meeting were: The Kansas Retail Butchers' Association, the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association, the Retail Hardware and Implement Association, the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Bakers' Association, the Kansas Clothiers' Association, the Kansas Jewelers' Association and the Kansas Retailers' Association.

"The plan is for these organizations to work under one head at the coming legislature and avoid duplication in both effort and finances. The plan is fundamentally right and should prove a success."

KNIGHTING THE SIRLOIN.

The Second Charles of England
Rode forth one Christmas tide,
To hunt a gallant stag of ten,
Of Chingford woods the pride.

The winds blew keen, the snow fell fast,
And made for earth a pall,
As tired steeds and wearied men
Returned to Friday Hall.

The blazing logs, piled on the dogs,
Were pleasant to behold!
And grateful was the steaming feast
To hungry men and cold.

With right good-will all took their fill,
And soon each found relief;
Whilst Charles his royal trencher piled
From one huge loin of beef.

Quoth Charles, "Odd's fish! a noble dish!
Ay, noble made by me!
By knightly right, I dub thee knight—
Sir Loin henceforth be!"

And never was a royal jest
Received with such acclaim;
And never knight than good Sir Loin
More worthy of the name.

—Anon.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

that high and well sustained markets will predominate for several months to come.

"Hog talk" is again "bullish," and if the lessened supply, which for the first three days of the week totaled 64,000 as compared with 87,822 for the same period a week ago, is any criterion to go by there is ample reason for the sharp upturn in the market. Opening 10¢ higher on Monday, the trade gained momentum, ruled 10¢ higher again on Tuesday, and on Wednesday a further advance of 10¢ took place, and at the close the trade was "red hot." The National's salesmen actually put a new top on the market by selling a load of 268-lb. hogs to the Springfield Packing Co. at \$10.45 per cwt., which was not only the extreme top of Wednesday's market, but was the highest that hogs have sold since 1910. The bulk of the good shipping grades sold from \$10.25@10.40; good mixed, \$9.90@10.20; mixed packing, \$9.70@9.90; rough heavy and "grassy" grades, \$9.50@9.65, and healthy pigs from \$9.30@9.50.

Sheep and lambs held wonderfully strong, considering the extremely hot weather which still holds the whole country in its grasp. However, after making a little advance Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday's market up to 11 o'clock carried rather a depressed feeling and indications pointed to a decline for the day of 10¢15¢, on lambs with prices on the few aged varieties which receipts contain reaching fully up to the previous session. The severe drought which prevails throughout most local sections is having its effect on the feeder demand and no doubt the fact that prices on these varieties are being well maintained is caused by the exceedingly light supply which receipts include. Increased arrivals of feeding and breeding stock just at this time would have the effect of lowering prices, at least to some extent, as there is no surplus of feed in many sections. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$11.25@11.50; yearlings for slaughter, \$8.35@8.75; fat wethers, \$7.75@8.00; good to choice ewes, \$7.60@7.75; feeding lambs, \$9.35@9.65; feeding yearlings, \$8.00@8.25; yearling breeding ewes, \$9.75@10.00. Natives—good to choice lambs, \$10.50@10.75; poor to medium, \$9.75@10.25; culls, \$7.50@8.50; good to choice ewes, \$7.00@7.50; poor to medium, \$6.25@7.00; culls, \$4.50@5.25; good to choice breeding ewes, \$9.00@9.50; aged breeding ewes, \$6.50@7.50.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

good and there is keen competition from the feeder buyers. Choice 1,500-pound range heaves sold at \$9.25 today and common Mexican steers as low as \$6.50. Bulk of the fair to good grass heaves sell at a range of \$7.00@7.75. Veal calves are quotably somewhat lower than last week at \$9.00@11.50, and bulls, stags, etc., are firmer at \$6.00@7.00.

Hogs are coming freely and showing some improvement in point of quality. Last week's receipts were 58,000 head, and there has been a steadily upward trend to prices for several days, the market being now 25¢30¢ higher than a week ago. Shipping demand is better than it was and packers are all free buyers at the stronger figures. Hogs are selling higher than they ever sold in the month of August. There were only 8,000 hogs here today, and they sold 5¢15¢ higher, the tops bringing \$9.85 as against \$9.65 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading being at \$9.25@9.55 as compared with 9.05@9.15 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are running considerably short of a year ago, 48,000 last week as against 71,000 the same week last year. Prices have been going up fast and lambs are selling \$2.50 higher than at this time last year, and the highest they have ever sold here in August. The market is all of 50¢60¢ higher than a week ago, and very strong at the advance. Competition from feeder buyers is keen, and 10,000 lambs went to feeders last week. Fat lambs are selling at \$10.75@11.50; yearlings \$7.00@8.25; wethers \$6.75@8.00 and ewes \$5.50@7.50.

New York Section

G. F. Swift was in New York during the week.

J. E. Nash, manager of Morris & Company's Barclay street house, has returned from an outing spent at Lake George.

The heat of the early days of the week put the final paralytic touch on the local meat trade. There was absolutely nothing doing.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 5, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.85c. per pound.

General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, has returned from a fortnight's vacation trip to New England.

Manager John H. Shoemaker, of the Empire City Beef Company branch of Wilson & Company, on Tenth avenue, starts this week on a vacation trip with his family to Maryland.

It is reported by the London Meat Trades' Journal that fat pigs are quoted in Ayrshire at 60c. per pound! "Which makes bacon a luxury," is the appropriate comment. And yet New Yorkers complain of high prices.

George Obergfell, Jr., has succeeded his father in business at Egg Harbor City, N. J. Reports are current that another automobile is to be pressed into service to take care of the famous country sausage that is so characteristic of the Obergfell family.

Justus Hartman Voehl, formerly in the provision business in Bay Ridge, died last Thursday at his home, 264 Midwood street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was born in Brooklyn 25 years ago, and is survived by his mother, four brothers and four sisters.

The National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Employees will hold its annual convention in New York City next week. This is the annual conference of meat inspectors and meat inspection officials, and heretofore has been held at some Western point.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 5, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 10,247 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,845 lbs.; Bronx, 28 lbs.; Richmond, 35 lbs.; total, 13,155 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,545 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,000 lbs.; total, 10,545 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,605 lbs.

Stern's Star Beef Company, Inc., which has five retail meat stores at 2251 Third avenue, 3195 Broadway, 1451 Amsterdam avenue, 1800 Second avenue and First avenue and 59th street, has made an assignment to Leon Dashew. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it. The company was incorpo-

rated on July 22, 1915, with capital stock \$10,000; two months after a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the Star Beef & Provision Company on May 15, 1915, and which made a composition at 35 cents on the dollar.

FOOLISH DATING REGULATIONS.

New York State will require the registration of the cold storage egg, or at least a record of its age, stamped on the shell in letters that are readily legible. This will benefit the ultimate consumer little, unless he orders his eggs soft-boiled, and the stamp on the shell is indelible. Assuming such a case, the consumer is quite apt to break the shell and eat the eggs, unless mustiness is apparent. To the normal-minded man a somewhat ancient date will not suggest mustiness.

It seems that far greater evils might well enough have been made the object of legislative attack. The egg is an article of food that carries in itself protection to the consumer. Somewhat of fad inheres in the insistence on fresh-laid eggs, eggs right out of the nest as soon as the hen has with her contented cackle announced her proud achievement. Most farmers who sell and eat eggs will be content to accept this article of food so long as it proclaims itself edible. The egg has a way of its own of demonstrating its unfitness for food. We doubt whether the date-stamped shell will be worth what it costs.—Breder's Gazette.

MEAT SUPPLY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Continued from page 17.)

In 1890 the Australian cattle numbered 10,300,000, and the highest number recorded, 12,312,000, was reached in 1894. Eventually, by 1902, severe and protracted droughts reduced the cattle to 7,000,000, but since that time the increase has been on the whole steady, although slow, to 11,484,000 in 1913.

Australia, as well as Argentina, has been feeling the effects of high prices of cattle in recent years, and the result apparently has been the same; that is to say, cattle have been slaughtered to the limit, or, if increase of cattle should be expected, beyond the limit.

The dairy cows of Australia have steadily increased from 1,327,000 in 1910 to 2,079,000 in 1913.

Austria-Hungary.

Although the number of cattle in Austria increased from 8,600,000 in 1890 to 9,500,000 in 1900, a decline followed in subsequent years, so that in 1910 the number was 9,160,000.

During this period of 20 years the number of all cows increased from 4,300,000 to 4,900,000, but the number of other cattle declined from 4,400,000 in 1890 and 4,800,000 in 1900 to 4,258,000 in 1910. The number of dairy cows is not separately stated, but presumably the increase of cows was in dairy cows.

On the other hand, in the other Kingdom of the dual monarchy—Hungary—there has been a perceptible increase of cattle since

about 20 years ago. The number in 1884 was 5,600,000, in 1904 it was 6,800,000, in 1908 it was 7,337,000, and in 1911 it was 7,319,000. Apparently the cattle were becoming stationary in number.

Belgium.

Belgium is another country that has reached apparently a stationary number of cattle. As far back as 1895 that Kingdom had 1,400,000 cattle; in 1900 it had 1,700,000 cattle; in 1910 it had 1,880,000, and in 1913 it had 1,894,000. The increases were due largely to the increased number of dairy cows, of which Belgium had 937,000 in 1913.

Brazil.

Little confidence can be placed in reports of the number of cattle in Brazil. It was estimated that there were 25,000,000 cattle in 1910, and that the number had increased to 30,000,000 in 1913 and 30,705,000 in 1914. Brazil therefore has about as many cattle as Argentina, with three times the population, and no exports of beef except a considerable quantity of jerked beef and a small beginning of a frozen or chilled beef export.

It seems like a poorly productive industry compared with that of Argentina, United States, Australia, and many other countries. The explanations of this are that most of the cattle are of low beef grade and that cattle diseases, even when not fatal, prevent cattle from reaching a slaughtering condition, except for jerked beef, and at the same time there is a want of a system of marketing, of facilities for slaughtering, and of means of transportation—domestic and ocean. When, however, suitable cattle are supplied in a fit condition for slaughtering for something better than jerked beef, the facilities for utilizing them will doubtless be provided, and a beginning has been made.

British East Africa.

This colony has made considerable progress in establishing the cattle industry. By 1908, 1,156,000 cattle were estimated, and the number had grown to 1,526,000 four years later, in 1912. Description of the conditions in this colony indicates that the number of cattle there should increase at a moderate rate and eventually reach large proportions.

British South Africa.

The conditions found in this vast region have made the cattle industry uncertain and sometimes disastrous. These are discussed in the special treatment of British South Africa on subsequent pages. Briefly, it would seem probable that cattle raising within some large area of these colonies will be permanently successful and reach very large proportions. Progress, however, may be slow.

The census number of cattle in British South Africa was 4,062,000 in 1904 and 7,176,000 in 1911. The indicated increase was not normal, for the reason that it was largely, perhaps mostly, due to the recovery from the Boer War.

Bulgaria.

Diminishing cattle from 1905 to 1910 characterizes this country. In 1892 the number

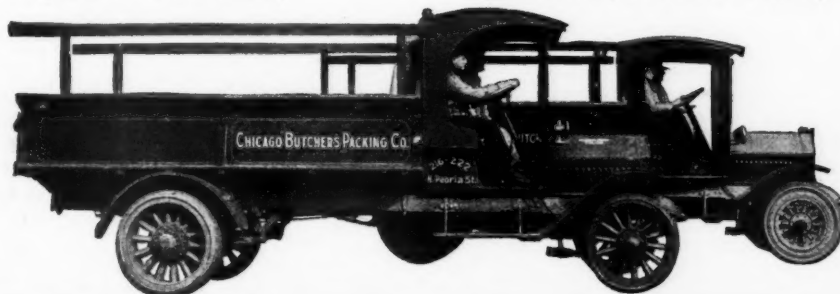
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was 1,400,000; in 1900 it was 1,600,000; in 1905 it was 1,700,000; and in 1910, 1,600,000. The decline of 90,000 during the last five years mentioned is more than equalled by the decline of 160,000 cows and heifers other than dairy cows. Inferentially the dairy cows increased.

Canada.

Whatever practical cattle-range area Canada has is passing into farm conditions under the immigration of farmers and the multiplication of farms on new land. Since 1913 the cattle industry of Canada has suffered a decline.

The census of 1891 found 4,100,000 cattle on farms and ranges, the census of 1901 found 5,400,000 cattle, and the census of 1911 found 6,500,000 cattle. The official estimate of the number of cattle in 1912 was 6,400,000; in 1913 it was 6,656,000; in 1914, 6,000,000; and in 1915, 6,066,000.

As in many other countries, the number of dairy cows in Canada steadily increases. In 1891 the number was 1,857,000; in 1911, 2,600,000; in 1914, 2,673,000; and in 1915, 2,667,000. On the other hand, the cattle other than dairy cows declined from 3,939,000 in 1911 to 3,364,000 in 1914, and the estimate for 1915 is 3,399,000.

Beef cattle in Canada have been depleted since 1913 from four causes: Increased exports to the United States; the extra demand for beef since the summer of 1914 on account of the European war; change from range to farm conditions; and the high prices of beef cattle and wholesale beef, which apparently have encouraged overselling by cattle raisers.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

in moving all offerings readily. Deacons quoted at \$1.35, which was the last selling price; 4 to 5 lb. skins are offered at \$2.35. This price has recently been realized; 5 to 7's are quoted at \$2.90; 7 to 9's, \$3.40, and 9 to 12's, \$3.90. New York City skins are attracting considerable attention in Boston. These have firmly held at \$3.15, \$3.65 and \$4.20 as the last selling price. The export demand for finished leather holds good and there is no apparent reason for any further weakness in calfskins.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A very quiet week was noted in the local packer market and nothing passing in the way of business. Tanners are waiting and talking the market weak, but sellers on the other hand are pretty well booked up on their hides with exception of winter native steers running back to the first three months of the year and available at 21½¢. The market on current receipts are based on the last trading which was 26¢, for July native steers. Spread native steers 27@27½¢, for June to January; butt branded steers 23¢, and Colorados 22½¢, for both June and July salting. Cows all weights are nominal at 23@23½¢, and native bulls 20@21¢, asked as to seller and take-off. There are some inquiries noted here for August native steers which buyers are talking last paid rates of 26¢.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—The market is nominal in the absence of any business. Sellers are asking previous trading rates in the face of the packer hide weakness. Last sales of June to January spreads is now confirmed as 26¢. June and early July native cows all weights last sold at 22½¢, and native bulls 20½¢. It is rumored here that two Philadelphia packers sold their entire production of spread native steers at 26¾¢, for June and December and 27¼¢, for July to November, inclusive; estimated to be about

10 to 12,000 hides, but confirmation of this trade is still lacking at this writing.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is steady to strong. All dealers in New York cities are closely sold up for the month of July and the surplus stock is moderate. A small sale was noted here of about 1,500 9 to 12's at \$4.20 and 12 to 17 lb. kips at \$4.90. Lightweight are nominal at \$3.15 for 5 to 7's and \$3.65 for 7 to 9's. Receipts are small. Straight outside cities are firmly quoted at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. The country calfskin market is steady and fairly well sold up in all weights with carlots ranging from \$2.80@2.85, \$3.30@3.35 and \$3.80@ \$3.85.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are quiet and tending easy. Buyers are talking lower prices on fresh stock owing to the poorer quality now coming forward. Buyers' prices are from \$6.50 to \$6.75 flat, although a holder of one car of Pennsylvania cities claims to have refused \$6.85 and is talking \$6.90 for business. Fronts of summer quality range from \$4.25 to \$4.50 nominal; butts are in fair demand with 21-inch stock steady around \$2.50 to \$2.65.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading in country hides is practically at a standstill in these sections, although tanners are showing more of an inclination to bid on country stock, but bids, however, are ½ to ¾¢ less than asking prices. Sellers, as a rule, are talking 20¢, for short-haired Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs and 22 to 22½¢, for extremes. A car of Pennsylvania short-haired extremes sold at 22¢. New York state hides are in fair supply, and most dealers are asking 19½ to 20¢, flat, but buyers' ideas are only 19¢, in carload lots and therefore no business develops. Southern hides are quiet. All weights are being offered at 20½¢, but no bids are received. Canadians and New Englanders are in a waiting position and all weights held at 20¢, flat asked with 19½¢, flat considered nearer the market. Buff weights are quoted at 19 to 19½¢, nominal flat for business and light weights 21½¢, asked.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Common to fairly prime steers.....	7.00@ 9.75
Oxen.....	6.45@ 6.50
Bulls.....	5.00@ 7.25
Cows.....	3.65@ 7.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@ 13.00
Live calves, skin milk.....	@ 7.00
Live calves, Canadian, mixed.....	6.75@ 9.90
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime.....	10.50@ 11.75
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls.....	@ 10.75
Live sheep, ewes.....	5.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	10.50@ 10.75
Hogs, medium.....	10.50@ 10.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 10.75
Pigs.....	@ 10.50
Roughs.....	9.00@ 9.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Choice native light.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Native, common to fair.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 15
Choice native light.....	@ 15
Native, common to fair.....	@ 14 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 14 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	@ 13 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 12 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 14
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 12
Choice cows.....	@ 12
Common to fair cows.....	@ 11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10 @ 10 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@ 18	@ 18
No. 2 ribs.....	@ 16	@ 17
No. 3 ribs.....	@ 14	@ 16
No. 1 loins.....	@ 18	@ 20
No. 2 loins.....	@ 16	@ 19
No. 3 loins.....	@ 14	@ 18
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@ 16	17 @ 17 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@ 15	16 @ 16 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@ 14	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
No. 1 rounds.....	14 1/2 @ 15	@ 14 1/2
No. 2 rounds.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	@ 14
No. 3 rounds.....	12 1/2 @ 13	@ 13 1/2
No. 1 chucks.....	12 1/2 @ 13	@ 13
No. 2 chucks.....	11 1/2 @ 12	@ 13
No. 3 chucks.....	10 1/2 @ 11	@ 12 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@ 20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 17 1/2
Western calves, choice.....	@ 18 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 16 1/2
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@ 13 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 13 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 14
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 14 1/2
Pigs.....	@ 15

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@ 18 1/2
Lambs, choice.....	@ 17 1/2
Lambs, good.....	@ 16 1/2
Lambs, medium to good.....	@ 16
Sheep, choice.....	@ 15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 14
Sheep, culls.....	@ 12 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 19 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 18 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 18 1/2
Smoked picnic, light.....	@ 14 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@ 14 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 14 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 19 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 17 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	@ 28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 21
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 15 1/2

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 22
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 20
Frozen pork loins.....	@ 18
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 23
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 24
Shoulders, city.....	@ 16
Shoulders, Western.....	@ 15
Butts, regular.....	@ 16
Butts, boneless.....	@ 19
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 18
Fresh hams, Western.....	@ 17
Fresh picnic hams.....	@ 12 1/2

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	125.00@ 150.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@ 17c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@ 14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@ 75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 30c.	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 10c.	apiece
Livers, beef.....	@ 12c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@ 30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@ 25c.	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@ 10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@ 16c.	a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@ 50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ 70
Hog, middles.....	@ 10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 24
Beef hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22 1/2	24 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	21	23
Pepper, red.....	27	30
Allspice.....	6	8
Cinnamon.....	21	25
Coriander.....	0 1/2	8 1/2
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	20	23
Mace.....	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	25 1/2 @ 27 1/2
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .40
No. 2 skins.....	@ .38
No. 3 skins.....	@ .28
Branded skins.....	@ .32
Ticky skins.....	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 4.30
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 4.05

No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18.....	@ 4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 4.75
Branded kips.....	@ 3.40
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 4.40
Ticky kips.....	@ 3.40
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Sprin, broiling, 2 1/2 to 3 lbs., each.....	28 @ 32
Old hens, dry-pickd., avg. best.....	@ 25
Old toms, scalded.....	23 @ 24
Dry-pickd., old toms.....	@ 25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	28 @ 32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@ 27
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 3 1/2 lbs. to pair.....	@ 26
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair.....	@ 26
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pickd.....	22 @ 22 1/2
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.....	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.....	19 @ 20
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@ 18
Fowl—Barrels, feed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@ 21 1/2
Western, boxes, 4 to 4 1/2 lbs. dry-pickd.....	@ 21 1/2
Old Cocks, per lb.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., large.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Long Island fresh ducklings.....	@ 20
Geese, Western, fancy.....	@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	@ 20
Fowls.....	@ 18
Roosters, old.....	@ 14
Turkeys.....	15 @ 18
Geese, per lb.....	@ 13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@ 30 1/2
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@ 31 1/2
Creamery, Firsts.....	28 1/2 @ 30
Process, extras.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Process, Firsts.....	25 1/2 @ 26

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	32 @ 33
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	30 @ 31
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	27 @ 29
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	24 @ 26
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	22 @ 22 1/2
Fresh chex, fair to good.....	20 @ 21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.82 1/2 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.90 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per available phos. acid.....	nom. @ 2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%.....	@ 3.65
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.71

